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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 2, 1872.

General Orders No. 86.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 71, of July 6, 1872, and No. 77, of July 29, 1872, and up to October 1, 1872, are announced:

I.—PROMOTIONS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

[Having passed the examination required by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.]

Captain John W. Barlow, to be major, to date from April 23, 1869, vice McAlester, deceased.

Captain Peter C. Hains, to be major, to date from September 22, 1870, vice Reese, deceased.

Captain Francis U. Farquhar, to be major, to date from July 11, 1871, vice Bowen, deceased.

Captain George L. Gillespie, to be major, to date from September 5, 1871, vice Prime, retired from active service.

Captain Charles R. Suter, to be major, to date from October 10, 1871, vice Wheeler, resigned.

First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, to be captain, to date from April 23, 1869, vice Barlow, promoted.

First Lieutenant Milton B. Adams, to be captain, to date from January 6, 1870, vice Wharton, resigned.

First Lieutenant William R. Livermore, to be captain, to date from January 23, 1870, vice Burroughs, deceased.

First Lieutenant William H. Heuer, to be captain, to date from September 22, 1870, vice Hains, promoted.

First Lieutenant William S. Stanton, to be captain, to date from February 14, 1871, vice Michie, resigned.

First Lieutenant A. Nisbet Lee, to be captain, to date from July 11, 1871, vice Farquhar, promoted.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Handbury, to be captain, to date from September 5, 1871, vice Gillespie, promoted.

First Lieutenant James C. Post, to be captain, to date from October 10, 1871, vice Suter, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edward Maguire, to be first lieutenant, to date from February 15, 1869, vice Petrikin, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Mahan, to be first lieutenant, to date from February 22, 1869, vice Miller, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Powell, to be first lieutenant, to date from April 23, 1869, vice Brown, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Hinman, to be first lieutenant, to date from October 1, 1869, vice Payne, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Albert H. Payson, to be first lieutenant, to date from January 6, 1870, vice Adams, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John G. D. Knight, to be first lieutenant, to date from January 23, 1870, vice Livermore, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie, to be first lieutenant, to date from September 22, 1870, vice Heuer, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, to be first lieutenant, to date from February 14, 1871, vice Stanton, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William L. Marshall, to be first lieutenant, to date from June 21, 1871, vice Chase, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard, to be first lieutenant, to date from July 11, 1871, vice Lee, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, to be first lieutenant, to date from September 5, 1871, vice Handbury, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, to be first lieutenant, to date from October 10, 1871, vice Post, promoted.

Additional Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, to be second lieutenant, to date from February 15, 1869, vice Maguire, promoted.

Additional Second Lieutenant William L. Marshall, to be second lieutenant, to date from February 22, 1869, vice Mahan, promoted.

Additional Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Willard, to be second lieutenant, to date from April 23, 1869, vice Powell, promoted.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant George F. Price, to be captain, to date from August 29, 1872, vice Dwyer, deceased (Company E).

NINTH CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Francis Moore, to be captain, to date from August 24, 1872, vice Meyer, retired (Company L).

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, to be first lieutenant, to date from July 10, 1872, vice Counselman, resigned (Battery E).

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Walter Howe, to be first lieutenant, to date from September 1, 1872, vice Churchill, resigned (Battery —).

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles Porter, to be captain, to date from August 1, 1872, vice Ritter, deceased (Company B).

Second Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, to be first lieutenant, to date from August 1, 1872, vice Porter, promoted (Company H).

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William M. Van Horne, to be captain, to date from July 24, 1872, vice Sanger, dismissed (Company G).

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Valentine M. C. Silva, to be captain, to date from July 22, 1872, vice Fuller, resigned (Company B).

Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, to be first lieutenant, to date from July 23, 1872, vice Silva, promoted (Company E).

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Mott Hooton, to be captain, to date from August 5, 1872, vice Cram, deceased (Company F).

Second Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, to be first lieutenant, to date from July 1, 1872, vice Thorne, appointed regimental quartermaster (Company A).

Second Lieutenant Cornelius C. Cusiok, to be first lieutenant, to date from August 5, 1872, vice Hooton, promoted (Company F).

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Henry F. Leggett, to be first lieutenant, to date from September 14, 1872, vice Henshaw, deceased (Company E).

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(Act approved June 8, 1872.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of colonel, to date from March 23, 1864, and next after Colonel Edmund Schriver, inspector-general U. S. Army, to fill an original vacancy.

POST CHAPLAIN.

Toussaint Mesplé, of Idaho Territory, to be post chaplain, to date from August 17, 1872, vice Haskins, resigned.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Patrick H. Hogan, of Vermont, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Garvey, promoted (Company A).

THIRD CAVALRY.

Jose K. Peabody, of New York, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Yeaton, retired (Company —).

FOURTH CAVALRY.

John W. Martin, of New York, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Olmsted, transferred to Thirteenth Infantry (Company B).

Matthew Leeper, Jr., of Texas, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Wasson, resigned (Company I).

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Edward L. Keys, of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Thomas, promoted (Company C).

SIXTH CAVALRY.

John A. Rucker, of Michigan, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Perrine, promoted (Company C).

FIRST INFANTRY.

Sergeant-Major Charles Metcalfe, First Infantry, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Roby, dismissed (Company D).

SECOND INFANTRY.

John Kinzie, of Illinois, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Ames, promoted (Company H).

Harry C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Bateman, resigned (Company B).

THIRD INFANTRY.

Duane M. Greene, of Ohio, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Campbell, resigned (Company C).

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Lewis Merriam, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Seton, promoted (Company K).

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Hobart K. Bailey, of Mississippi, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Lambert, resigned (Company D).

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Charles L. Gurley, of Dakota Territory, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Atwood, promoted (Company H).

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Hospital Steward Albert V. Amet, U. S. Army, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Ross, retired (Company I).

NINTH INFANTRY.

John A. Baldwin, of New York, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Capron, promoted (Company D).

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Robert A. Lovell, of Kentucky, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Hasson, promoted (Company D).

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Robert H. Fletcher, of Ohio, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 27, 1872, vice Theller, promoted (Company G).

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

William J. Parke, of —, to be second lieutenant, to date from August 6, 1872, vice Ward, promoted (Company I).

Gustav von Blucher, of West Virginia, to be second lieutenant, to date from August 21, 1872, vice O'Reilly, dismissed (Company D).

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Orlando L. Wieting, of New York, to be second lieutenant, to date from July 30, 1872, vice Thoburn, deceased (Company K).

III.—TRANSFERS.

Second Lieutenant Jerauld A. Olmsted, from the Fourth Cavalry to the Thirteenth Infantry, June 13, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe, from the First Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry, August 13, 1872.

IV.—RETIRED.

For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service; from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, act of August 3, 1861.

Captain Edward S. Meyer, Ninth Cavalry, August 24, 1872.

V.—CASUALTIES.

RESIGNED (10).

Captain William D. Fuller, Twenty-first Infantry, July 22, 1872.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. B. Counselman, First Artillery, July 10, 1872.

First Lieutenant Richard C. Churchill, Fourth Artillery, September 1, 1872.

First Lieutenant Eugene H. Townsend, Thirteenth Infantry, July 1, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Clinton H. Tebbetts, Fourth Cavalry, September 1, 1872.

Second Lieutenant James A. Dennison, Eighth Cavalry, August 31, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Campbell, Third Infantry, July 15, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Overton Carr, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, September 21, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Fisher, Twenty-third Infantry, September 15, 1872.

Chaplain D. Eglinton Barr, Twenty-fifth Infantry, September 2, 1872.

COMMISSION VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENT (1).

By Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Inspector-General, his commission as Assistant Inspector-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 23, 1864.

DIED (9).

Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, U. S. Army (retired), at South Braintree, Mass., September 7, 1872.

Captain Philip Dwyer, Fifth Cavalry, at Camp Date Creek, Arizona Territory, August 29, 1872.

Captain John F. Ritter, Eighth Infantry, at Catskill, New York, August 1, 1872.

Captain George H. Cram, Twenty-second Infantry, at Ponca Agency, D. T., August 5, 1872.

Captain Thomas Grey, U. S. Army (retired), at San Francisco, Cal., August 7, 1872.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Henshaw, Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Fort McKavett, Texas, September 14, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Reid T. Stewart, Fifth Cavalry, killed by Apache Indians at Davidson's Canon, between Camp Crittenden and Tucson, A. T., August 27, 1872.

Second Lieutenant William F. Gardner, Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Philadelphia, Pa., September 9, 1872.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. Semple, U. S. Army, near Meridian, Miss., August 27, 1872.

WHOLLY RETIRED (1).

Captain George H. A. Dimpfel, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, August 16, 1872.

DISMISSED (3).

Captain Louis H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, July 24, 1872.

Captain Bird L. Fletcher, U. S. Army (retired), July 24, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, Twenty-second Infantry, July 24, 1872.

CASHERED (2).

Captain Henry Inman, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, July 24, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Charles Jordan, Sixteenth Infantry, September 12, 1872.

VI.—Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order of the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII.—Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

VIII.—In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to

report the fact at once, direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 30, 1872.

Tuesday, September 24.

Discharged.—Private William Chipley, General Service, U. S. Army; Private Francis J. Cunningham, General Service U. S. Army.

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers: Second Lieutenant Horatio M. Jones, Fourth Artillery, for sixty days; Second Lieutenant Cyrus M. De Lany, Fifteenth Infantry, for six months from November 1, 1872.

Wednesday, September 25.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon L. A. Edwards will report in person on the 2d of October next to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty.

Discharged.—Private Henry B. Hulseman, alias John Smith, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry; Private George Korth, General Service U. S. Army.

Discharge Revoked.—Private Charles Korth, General Service U. S. Army.

The telegraphic order of the 24th instant, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant J. W. Martin, Fourth Cavalry, to report in person at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to accompany recruits to Texas, is hereby confirmed. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Martin will join his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Captain Charles G. Bartlett, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 189, September 3, 1872, from Headquarters Department of the South, is extended thirty days.

Thursday, September 26.

The telegraphic order of the 25th instant, from this office, directing Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in addition to his present duties, to take charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Indiana, relieving Captain Charles H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, of all his duties at that station, excepting those pertaining to the construction of the new buildings, and directing Captain Hoyt to settle up his accounts in connection with said buildings, and to then proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty in the Department of the Columbia, are hereby confirmed.

Friday, September 27.

So much of Special Orders No. 206, paragraph 9, of September 4, 1872, from this office, as directs that the commanding general Department of Texas grant a furlough to Private Michael Gleason, Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted Major William Winthrop, judge-advocate, in Special Orders No. 151, July 1, 1872, from this office, is extended thirty days.

The commanding officer Department of the Gulf will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Michael Gleason, Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, now with his command.

Saturday, September 28.

Discharged.—Private John Peterson, alias John Smith, Company F, Ninth Infantry; Privates Jeremiah F. Cavanaugh and Charles P. Monaghan, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Field Music; Private Alexander B. Walsh, General Service U. S. Army.

The telegraphic instructions of the 27th inst., from this office, to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf, authorizing Major Amos Beckwith, commissary of subsistence, to act as chief quartermaster of that Department during the absence of Captain William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, as a witness in a case before the Circuit Court of California, are hereby confirmed.

Monday, September 30.

The telegraphic order of the 27th inst., from this office, directing First Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, to report in person on the expiration of his leave of absence to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany the first detachment of recruits ordered to the Pacific coast, is confirmed. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Sherwood will join his proper station.

Major J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and return, on public business connected with this office, to inspect recruiting rendezvous.

Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and comply with the verbal instructions of the Judge-Advocate-General. When he shall have completed the duty thus assigned him, he will return to this city.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Louis Lemmens, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army; Musician William Behre, General Service U. S. Army.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at New York city on the 7th day of October, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Major Henry B. Reese, paymaster, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel D. B. Sacket, inspector-general; Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery; Colonel C. L. Kilburn, assistant commissary-general of subsistence; Colonel J. C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry; Major Abalom Baird, assistant inspector-general; Major William Hays, Fifth Artillery;

Major J. M. Brannan, First Artillery; Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Major John Hamilton, First Artillery; Major J. E. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry; Captain Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Asa B. Gardner, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army, September 16 was ordered to Fort Rice, D. T., for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, who was ordered to comply with the instructions contained in War Department S. O. No. 167, c. s.

Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, medical director of the department, September 23 was directed to make a thorough inspection of Forts Abercrombie, Pembina, Totten, Cross, and Wadsworth, D. T., with reference to their sanitary condition and the efficiency of the Hospital Department. During the absence of Surgeon Head, Surgeon A. Heger, U. S. Army, will, in addition to his present duties, perform the duties of medical director of the department.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department in accordance with par. 3, S. O. No. 167, c. s., War Department, A. G. O., August 31, relieving Captain G. B. Dandy, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, in his duties as A. C. Q. depot, purchasing, and post quartermaster. Captain G. B. Dandy, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, at the same time was directed to rejoin his proper station, Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and resume his duties at that post.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days September 23 was granted First Lieutenant H. M. Benson, adjutant, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, the leave to take effect when his services can be spared by his commanding officer. Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, A. A. I. G. of the department, September 19 was directed to make a thorough inspection of Forts Abercrombie, Pembina, Totten, Cross, and Wadsworth, D. T.

Twentieth Infantry.—The detachment of one hundred recruits from New York Harbor for the Twentieth Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minn., September 21 were ordered to be assigned to companies under the directions of the commanding officer of the regiment. The fourteen field musicians for the Seventh Infantry, also at Fort Snelling, were directed to remain at that post (under instructions) until further orders from department headquarters.

Fort Cross, D. T.—The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Cross, D. T., by virtue of S. O. No. 146, c. s., from department headquarters, and of which Captain H. G. Thomas Twentieth Infantry, was president, dissolved August 28.

Trade and intercourse with Indians.—In connection with department G. O. No. 50, c. s., it is announced in General Orders, No. 54, headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., August 16, 1872, that the 20th section of the Act of Congress therein referred to has been amended by Act of Congress approved March 15, 1864. The amendatory act is promulgated for the information and guidance of this command, viz:

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the Frontiers." Approved June 30, 1834.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the 20th Section of the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the Frontiers," approved June 30, 1834, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

"SECTION 20. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter or dispose of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or Indian agent appointed by the United States, or shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district or circuit court of the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars: *Provided*, however, that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor into the Indian country if it be proved to be done by order of the War Department, or of any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department. And if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer, to cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched; and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person, shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department. And in all cases arising under this act Indians shall be competent witnesses."

Approved March 15, 1864.

(U. S. Statutes at large, Vol. 13, p. 29.)

The International Boundary Survey.—The Government of the United States having duly authorized the passage across the north-eastern portion of this military department of a detachment of Royal Engineers, British Army, to be employed on the International Boundary Survey, General Hancock in department orders directs that in its passage across the above designated portion of the territory of the United States, the detachment will not be molested, and it is enjoined upon such of the United States military authorities as the detachment may come in contact or communicate with, to afford it all requisite and proper facilities for speedily reaching its destination.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Telegraphic instructions from department headquarters dated July 31, 1872, directed the commanding officer of Fort Rice, D. T., to designate Captain C. E. Clark's Company (D), Seventeenth Infantry, as the company to be stationed at Edwinton, D. T., during the coming winter, as directed in S. O. No. 146, c. s., from department headquarters, and directed the company to proceed at once to that point and commence preparations for hutting the command.

Transfer of Enlisted Men.—An endorsement of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated July 29, 1872, communicated from division headquarters, to this department states that "Applications for the transfer of enlisted men from one arm of the service to another cannot be favorably considered."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days September 24 was granted First Lieutenant S. W. Bonnell.

Sixth Cavalry.—September 20, Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Parkhurst, U. S. Army, was ordered to report in person at department headquarters.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of five months, September 25 was granted First Lieutenant L. A. Abbott, to take effect when his regiment shall have gone into winter quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Upon his return to Omaha from leave of absence, the adjutant of the Eighth Infantry was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell; also, on arrival, Companies A and K.

First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, in suspension, on September 26 was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell to await the arrival of his company. Major A. J. Perry, quartermaster U. S. Army, at the same time was directed to proceed to Chicago, Ill., to make arrangements for the construction of the artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell.

Eighth Infantry.—Colonel J. V. Bomford, September 26 was assigned to the command of Fort D. A. Russell, to which post he was ordered to repair as soon as practicable after October 1 and establish his regimental headquarters. The non-commissioned staff and band were ordered at the same time to Fort D. A. Russell, under charge of First Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich.

Ninth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant James McB. Stempel, September 25 was relieved from temporary duty with Company H at Fort Sanders, W. T., and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer Fort D. A. Russell for duty with his proper company (I), Ninth Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain Henry Carroll, September 14.

Captain N. D. A. Sawyer, military storekeeper U. S. Army, has been placed in arrest. His limits are the city of San Antonio, excepting places of public resort.

Major W. P. Gould, paymaster U. S. Army, on duty at Fort Stockton, Texas, September 23 was ordered to San Antonio, Texas.

First Lieutenant Frank P. Gross, September 23 was relieved from temporary duty in San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas.

The acting commissaries of subsistence at the following-named posts will transfer to the chief commissary of subsistence at these headquarters the amounts below named: Austin, Texas, \$800; Fort Bliss, Texas, \$200; Fort Clark, Texas, \$500; Fort Concho, Texas, \$3,347; Fort Davis, Texas, \$500; Fort McKavett, Texas, \$1,800; Fort Quitman, Texas, \$600; Fort Richardson, Texas, \$1,500; Fort Stockton, Texas, \$1,000.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, having reported in compliance with the provisions of S. O. No. 113, c. s., headquarters Post of Ringgold Barracks, Texas, September 16 was ordered to report in arrest to the commanding officer post of San Antonio, Texas. A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at San Antonio, Texas, September 18, for the trial of Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, Ninth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry; Major Benjamin C. Card, quartermaster U. S. Army; Captains N. Prime, Ed. G. Bush, Tenth Infantry, J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenants D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, F. P. Gross, Ninth Cavalry. Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate.

The General Court-martial instituted by S. O. No. 150, c. s. from department headquarters, having adjourned *sine die*, Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, in arrest, September 23 was directed to return to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to await the action in his case.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, was granted Second Lieutenant L. P. Hunt September 23.

Fourth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant U. G. White,

Fourth Cavalry, September 24 was detailed as an additional member of the General Court-martial ordered in S. O. No. 136, c. s., from department headquarters.

Eleventh Infantry.—Par. 3, of S. O. No. 167, from department headquarters of September 19, 1872, is revoked. Captain E. C. Bowen, Eleventh Infantry, was ordered, September 21, to join his company, via Fort Stockton, Texas. — Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of three months, was granted Captain E. C. Bowen, Eleventh Infantry, September 19.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Mumford, having completed the special duty on which he was engaged, September 14 was relieved from further duty in this department.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Captain H. C. Corbin, commanding the post of Fort McKavett, Texas, in General orders dated September 15, announcing the death of First Lieutenant Edward C. Henshaw, says: "The commanding officer is pained to announce to the command the death of First Lieutenant Edward C. Henshaw, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, who died of dysentery at this post last night at 10 o'clock. Lieutenant Henshaw was a man of high order of ability. In him the service has lost a brave soldier, and his family a loving husband and a fond father. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the post for thirty days."

Fort Gibson, I. T.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, September 30. Detail for the court: Captain L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry; Captains Gaines Lawson and David Schooley, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenants Jacob Paulus and D. B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Silas Pepon, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants L. H. Orleman and J. W. Myers, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Isaiah H. McDonald, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant A. S. B. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Fort Davis.—The order making Fort Davis a sub-depot for supplying Forts Quitman and Bliss has been rescinded. These posts will hereafter be supplied from depot in San Antonio.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdq'r's, Philadelphia.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell: Hdq'r's, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 1, 1872: Major M. R. Morgan, Subsistence Department; Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, U. S. Army; Colonel E. B. Alexander, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. B. Eaton, Third Artillery; Captain Fergus Walker, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Herbert Cashman, Twentieth Infantry; Major J. K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Charles Hobbs, Third Artillery; Captain Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant C. O. Bradley, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. W. Whipple, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant F. W. Thibaut, Sixth Infantry.

First Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on the 2d of October. The following officers of this command were detailed for the court: Colonel Israel Vogdes, Captain R. T. Frank, First Lieutenants R. M. Hall, R. Q. M., J. H. Counselman, adjutant, J. C. White, F. C. Nichols, J. W. Dillenbach. First Lieutenant A. E. Milmore, judge-advocate.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for twenty days granted Captain F. L. Guenther, in S. O. No. 168, c. s., from Department Headquarters was extended five days, September 25.

Fort McHenry, Md.—The commanding officer Fort McHenry, Md., October 1, was directed to send an officer of his command to Fort Foote, Md., with orders to report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary Court-martial duty, and to remain there until the Court-martial is dissolved by the commanding officer Fort Foote, when he will rejoin his proper station.

Fort Monroe, Va.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 2d of October. Detail for the court: Captains S. S. Elder, First Artillery; E. R. Warner, Third Artillery; J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants Frederick Robinson, Fifth Artillery, R. G. Shaw, First Artillery, G. W. Sheldon, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenants G. H. Gifford, Second Artillery, William Everett, Fourth Artillery, C. A. Postly, Third Artillery. Second Lieutenant Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Preble, Me.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Preble, Me., on the 3d of October. The following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Truman Seymour, Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. Army, Captain H. F. Brewerton, First Lieutenants O. E. Wood, W. B. McCallum, Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler. Second Lieutenant R. A. Ives, judge-advocate.

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., October 2. Detail: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain W. M. Graham, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry; L. T. Webster, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, First Artillery. First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

The leave of absence for fifteen days granted Assistant Surgeon C. S. De Graw September 13, from department headquarters, was extended five days September 26.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Assistant Surgeon William M. Notson, September 26.

Fort Niagara.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Niagara, N. Y., September 26. Detail for the court: Captains R. H. Jackson, First Artillery, George H. Weeks, A. Q. U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants James L. Sherman, First Artillery, F. M. Lynde, First Infantry. First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First Infantry, judge-advocate.

First Infantry.—Captain Thomas Britton, Sixth Infantry, having reported at these headquarters with a detachment of recruits for the companies of the First Infantry, September 26 was directed to continue in charge of and proceed to the posts indicated, with the following detachments of recruits, each detachment to be reported on arrival at its destination to the commanding officer of the post for assignment, as follows: thirteen to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, for Company H, First Infantry; fifty-eight to Fort Brady, Michigan, for Companies A and K, First Infantry. Upon the execution of these instructions Captain Thomas Britton, Sixth Infantry, was ordered to Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor. First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, September 26 was directed to take charge of a detachment of twenty-five recruits and proceed with them to Fort Mackinac, Michigan, for assignment to Company F, First Infantry.

A General Court-martial met at Fort Wayne, Michigan, September 26. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains R. H. Offley, Kinzie Bates, George S. Gallupe; First Lieutenants R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones; Second Lieutenants J. Sumner Rogers, Gilbert S. Jennings. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant First Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's San Francisco, Cal.

Major James H. Nelson and Major Robert Morrow, paymasters U. S. Army, stationed at Prescott and Tucson, A. T., September 10 were directed to report for orders to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I. G., September 16 was ordered to Benicia Arsenal to examine and report upon certain property requiring the action of an inspector.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Tallon, U. S. Army, September 12 was directed to report to the commanding officer Angel Island, as medical officer to accompany the command ordered to Portland by the steamer of September 14.

The following named officers reported at department headquarters during the week ending September 24: Second Lieutenants John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry; C. D. Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry; H. E. Tutherly, First Cavalry.

On September 26 Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army, was assigned to duty with the troops constituting the garrison of Fort Riley, Kansas, and ordered to the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kansas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty. He was directed to relieve Assistant Surgeon S. S. Jessop, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, was ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to duty at Fort Selden, N. M., to relieve Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, was directed to comply with par. 2, S. O. No. 205, c. s., War Department, A. G. O. As soon as his services can be dispensed with in the District of New Mexico, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. J. Gray, U. S. Army, was ordered to be relieved from duty therein, and ordered to report in person to the medical director of the Department.

Captain E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, September 27 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. convened at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., by S. O. No. 119, c. s., from Department headquarters.

First Cavalry.—Leave of absence granted to Captain David Perry, First Cavalry, by S. O. No. 94, headquarters Department of the Columbia, on the recommendation of the department commander has been extended thirty days.

Twelfth Infantry.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Washington West, U. S. Army, September 14 was directed to report to the commanding officer Angel Island as medical officer to accompany Company G, Twelfth Infantry, to Camp Gaston, by the steamer of the 20th instant. On his arrival at that post he was to report for duty to the commanding officer Company E, Twelfth Infantry, to accompany his command to Camp Wright, California, where, on arrival, he will report to the commanding officer Company A, Twelfth Infantry, for duty with his command, en route to Angel Island, California.

So much of S. O. No. 161, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as directed Company G, now at Angel Island, to proceed to Camp Gaston, September 16 was suspended. On receipt of this order at Camp Gaston Company E was relieved, and marched overland to Camp Wright, relieving Company A. Acting Assistant Surgeon Washington West, U. S. Army, September 16 was ordered to Camp Gaston for duty with Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days September 21 was granted Captain Charles S. Tripler Company K, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain Richard H. Pond and Second Lieutenant Maurice Kraszynski, Company G, September 17 were placed in arrest, and confined to their quarters at Angel Island.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Captain Thomas S. Dunn was released from arrest September 12 and was ordered to his company at Camp Warner, Oregon.—Captain T. S. Dunn, tried before a General Court-martial which convened at San Francisco, California, September 3, of which Lieutenant-Colonel William H. French, Second Artillery, was president, has been acquitted of all

the charges and specifications, the proceedings being approved by General Schofield, the department commander, and the officer released from arrest and ordered to his company.

Fifth Cavalry.—A. A. Surgeon M. O'Brien, U. S. A., en route to the Department of Arizona, was directed to report to Captain Taylor, Fifth Cavalry, to accompany his command to Fort Yuma, by the *Neuborn*, the next trip of this steamer.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Leave of absence September 17 was granted Post Chaplain Dudley Chase, U. S. Army, for sixty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for thirty days' extension.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I. G., September 16 was directed to inspect the following military posts of Camp Gaston and Camp Wright, California.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Medorem Crawford September 23.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. D. Baker, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty at Camp Harney.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory.—In reviewing and approving, in General Orders, the proceedings of a General Court-martial convened at this post August 17, General Canby, the department commander, says: "The records of General Courts-martial in this department show very frequently a want of care in the preliminary investigation and in the preparation of charges in the cases of enlisted men charged with crimes or offenses. The duties of commanding officers in this respect are quasi judicial, and whenever charges are submitted to them the nature and gravity of the crime and the evidence by which it is to be established should be carefully examined into. If the charge be without foundation, the prisoner should at once be released from confinement; but if there be evidence or strong presumption of guilt, he should be regularly committed for trial or for further investigation. The charges and specifications, in their relation to the crime and the evidence, should be carefully prepared, and the case ordered for trial, or submitted to higher authority, if it is beyond the jurisdiction of the particular command, or the gravity of the charge is such as to demand a greater punishment than can be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial. Defects that are apparent on the face of the charges may be corrected by the authority appointing a general court; but the questions of fact should be examined into at the place where the crime was committed and as soon as possible after the accusation is made. The posts in this department are small and widely separated, the communication difficult and liable to interruption, and it is exceedingly important to guard against any want of care or precaution that may involve expense to the Government, embarrassment to the service, or delay in the administration of justice."

The General Court-martial appointed by par. 1, Special Orders No. 89, of August 1, 1872, from department headquarters, to meet at Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, and of which Major E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general, is president was dissolved September 14.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Callender, U. S. Army, September 14 was ordered by steamer *Neuborn*, en route to Prescott, A. T., to report to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for duty. Acting Assistant Surgeon L. N. Clark, U. S. Army, at the same time and route was ordered to Fort Yuma, to report to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona, by letter, for duty at Fort Yuma, with detachments going into the territory from that post.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris sends the following account of the late executions of communists at Satery: "The names of the men were Lolive, aged 33 years, found guilty of complicity in the assassination of the Arch bishop of Paris, and condemned to death on the 25th of May last; Denivelle, a man of some 31 years, arrested on the 19th of June last, for assassinating the Comte de Beaufort, and Deschamps, 34 years of age, who, on the 18th of May, was ordered to be shot for killing a soldier. As usual in such cases, the time fixed for their execution was not made known to them till the very morning of the event had arrived, and as a consequence, the unfortunate men exhibited considerable surprise when awakened from their sleep and informed that their hour had come. They soon recovered self-possession, however, and spent their last few minutes in prison partaking of coffee and writing letters to their friends. Deschamps smoked a pipe until he arrived at the post at which he was to stand for execution, when it was taken from him by order of an official. Although deadly pale, the men all walked with a firm step, and resolutely faced the three pickets of soldiers detailed to do their duty as executioners. Some difficulty being experienced in binding Lolive to the post, he observed with great coolness that the trouble was really thrown away, as he needed nothing of the kind. Just before the word was given to the troops to fire, Deschamps, in a clear ringing voice, shouted out twice, 'Vive la Republique democratique et sociale—à bas les traîtres!' Denivelle cried, 'Vive la Commune!' Lolive said nothing. Very soon the tearing sound caused by a discharge of musketry was heard, and the three bodies were seen shrunk up side by side—Denivelle writhing spasmodically for a few seconds, and receiving the coup de grace. It was five minutes past 6 when the troops began marching past with bands playing. Although the morning was exceptionally fine, there were but few spectators of the strange scene, the police rigorously refusing civilians access to the ground."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Porchatan* and the monitor *Canonicus* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard October 1.

THE German men-of-war *Vinetta* and *Gazelle* arrived at Annapolis September 26, and the customary salutes were exchanged.

THE *Omaha* has been reported ready for sea at Philadelphia, and Monday, September 30, she was to be inspected and some experiments made with her torpedo attachments.

THE U. S. Steamer *Worcester* was removed from the dock at Boston Sept. 23. The *Junata* will take her place in the dock and will probably remain there a fortnight or more.

A BOARD for the examination of the "Naval Signal Book" to be used in connection with Parker's Naval Tactics met in Washington on the 3d of October. The board consists of Commodore John J. Almy, senior member, and Commodore Geo. B. Balch and Commander A. W. Johnson, members.

PAY DIRECTOR J. C. Eldridge, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was relieved, October 1, by Pay Director G. F. Cutter, as paymaster at the yard. Pay Director Eldridge, who relieved Pay Director Emery as inspector of provisions and clothing, is one of the most respected and efficient officers at this station.

THE repairs to boilers and machinery of the *Wyoming* are being made at New Bedford, which possesses excellent facilities for this purpose. The acting chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Chas. H. Loring, recently made an inspection of the engineers' department of the *Wyoming* at New Bedford.

MIDSHIPMAN CONYERS, the new colored cadet at Annapolis, was free-born, and comes from the same district in South Carolina that the colored cadet Smith at West Point was appointed from. He was educated at the Avery Normal Institute in Charleston, and was afterward employed at Columbia as messenger in the office of the Secretary of State.

MANY of the officers on foreign stations have been promoted during their absence and occupy their appropriate positions on the Register. They are however subject under law to examination which must be passed before they become legally entitled to all the privilege of pay, etc., of the higher grade. The Department has relieved them in some respects of the embarrassments attending their position on board ship by allowing them to wear the uniform of the higher grade and to occupy appropriate quarters.

A NAVAL General Court-martial convened at the Boston Navy-yard on October 1 for the trial of Charles Barney, landsman U. S. Navy, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Officers of the court: Captain George H. Preble, Commanders S. B. Luce and W. T. Truxtun, Lieutenant-Commanders F. Wildes and N. M. Dyer, Lieutenants W. W. Rhodes and J. E. Pillsbury. First Lieutenant Wm. Wallace, U. S. M., judge-advocate.

AN accident occurred on the morning of September 21, at New York, by which Daniel Young, a landsman of the *Frolic*, was drowned. The dingy of the *Frolic*, while coming off to the ship, was run into by the tug *John Cooker*, stove, and capsized. Young was last seen between the tug and a lighter in tow alongside. Measures have been taken by Lieutenant-Commander Schoonmaker, of the *Frolic*, to bring the owners and crew of the tug to justice. Young was in the discharge of his duty at the time.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Philadelphia on the evening of September 26, with one boiler disabled slightly. Some repairs were necessary before she could leave for Washington. With the remains of Captain Davenport on board, she left Philadelphia September 30 en route for Washington. She will stop at Norfolk, and arrive at Washington on Friday or Saturday, October 4 or 5. As far as is at present known at the Navy-yard, the remains, on arrival, will be quietly removed to the Congressional Cemetery.

THE improvements at League Island in process becoming very important, so much so that the Navy Department has placed them in charge of Mr. Prindle, the skillful civil engineer lately attached to the Philadelphia yard. Mr. Prindle, while discharging the duties of civil engineer at the Philadelphia yard, has heretofore given attention also to the improvements at League Island. Now, however, his entire time and services are to be devoted to League Island. Assistant Civil Engineer Endicott has been ordered to the Philadelphia yard in place of Mr. Prindle.

DESPATCHES have been received from Commodore R. N. Stembel, dated on board the flag-ship *Pensacola*, off Payta, Peru, September 9. The President of the Republic of Peru, Don Manuel Pardo, was received August 28 on board the *Pensacola* at Callao, with all the honors and ceremonies due to his position, the other foreign men-of-war in the harbor joining with the *Pensacola* in manning yards and firing salutes. The *Pensacola* sailed from Callao August 31, and after a pleasant passage of four days anchored in the roadstead of Payta, where she would remain until September 14, and then proceed direct to Panama. The French corvette *Hamelin* left Callao August 29, and was at Payta when the *Pensacola* arrived. She sailed August 5 for Panama. The English flag-ship *Zealous* was at Coquimbo, and the *Reindeer* at Callao.

THE Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is the first of the auditors to complete his annual report. The disbursements for the Paymaster's Division for the fiscal year amounted to \$15,270,059 in cash. The report

from the Pension Division shows that the disbursements on account of invalids were \$147,771, and on account of widows and orphans \$295,128. The amount of prize money paid was \$114,057. The amount of claims settled in the Claim Division was \$225,020. Navy agents' accounts were settled, amounting to \$10,313,480. Allotments were paid during the year amounting to \$209,865. The number of letters received at the office was 14,289; the number written was 15,631; recorded, 16,232; filed, 9,010; indexed, 46,949. The number of accounts received was 3,724, and the number settled was 3,445.

ON Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28, James Brennan, fireman on the U. S. tug *Rocket*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was accidentally killed by an iron bar striking him across the neck. He had been ordered below by the engineer to get the engine, by the aid of the bar, off her centre, which has to be frequently done on these tugs. Through his own negligence in not properly withdrawing the bar, when the word allright was given, it caught in the wheel and caused his death. Asst. Surgeons Simmons and Waggener, stationed at the yard, were instantly summoned, but their services were of no avail, and Brennan died shortly after he was injured; he was buried on Sunday, Sept. 29, in the marine hospital burying ground.

THE following vessels constitute the naval force on the South Pacific Station: Rear-Admiral Chas. Steedman, *Pensacola* (flag-ship), *Omaha*, *Tuscarora*, *Resaca*, and *Omaerd*. The remaining vessels now in the Pacific, constituting the North Pacific station, under Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock, are the *California* (flag-ship), *Saranac*, *Narragansett*, *St. Mary's*, and *Benicia*.

DESPATCHES from Rear-Admiral Alden, commanding the European fleet, dated off Gluckstadt, September 14, report His Royal Highness Prince Adelbert von Prussen, a cousin of the Emperor and the Admiral-in-Chief of the German navy, came from Berlin to Gluckstadt by invitation of Admiral Alden with the expressed invitation of His Majesty to visit the *Wabash* on September 13. He was received with all honors due his rank, and shown everything of importance on board of the *Wabash* and *Wachusett*, in all of which he seemed to take a lively interest. His visit lasted six hours, and after taking lunch on board he returned to Berlin, having repeatedly expressed the highest gratification with everything connected with his visit. The Admiral reports having visited Berlin with several of his officers on the occasion of the recent reunion of the emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, and says: "We were received with the most distinguished courtesy and consideration. As soon as they were informed by the United States Minister, Mr. Bancroft, of our presence in the city, we were notified that we would be regarded as the guests of the Emperor, and that apartments and horses would be placed at our disposal. On the 7th inst., we witnessed a review of 35,000 men, after which we were presented to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and had the honor of dining with them at the palace, in company with their illustrious visitors and many of the most distinguished personages of the Empire. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, the Rear-Admiral and his officers were presented to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess; formed part of the Emperor's staff by invitation, and witnessed the manoeuvres at Spanden, dined with the Emperor's staff, and attended a concert and supper at the imperial palace. "Throughout all these ceremonies," says Admiral Alden, "it gave me the most sincere satisfaction to receive from the three Emperors, from all members of the Imperial family, and from all high officers of the Court, the very gracious and cordial attentions by which they were pleased to show their high regard and friendly feeling towards the people and government of the country to which I belong." The report concludes with expressions of thanks for kind attentions received from United States Minister Bancroft.

PROFESSOR Benjamin Pierce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. In all the Northern sections parties are yet in the field, and will continue until the approach of winter when the transfers will be made for continuing operations in the Southern sections of the coast. Surveying parties and others are now engaged in triangulation, topography or hydrography on the coast of Maine, and astronomical observations have been made at Cambridge, Mass., to determine the precise relation in longitude between points in the United States and points in Europe. Special examination has been made to verify the sailing directions for the harbor charts of the coast of New England. The tides have been recorded constantly during the year at North Haven, in Penobscot Bay, and at the Charlestown Navy-yard. The plane table survey of the coast of Rhode Island is in progress near Ferryville, west of Point Judith, and also the detailed survey of New Haven Harbor. Special hydrographic investigations are in progress in New York harbor and in the adjacent waters, and the tides have been very steadily recorded at Governor's Island. Field parties are completing the Shore Line survey at the south end of Lake Champlain, and others are sounding its northern branches. He reviews at some length the work done along the coast, and says the magnetic elements have been determined in the vicinity of Philadelphia and at Washington D. C., tides have been regularly recorded at Old Point Comfort, Va., a geodetic reconnaissance is in progress near Harper's Ferry, the detailed survey of James river, Va., has been extended upwards to Warwick river, twenty new charts have been published during the year, and nine others which show extensive additions in comparison with their first issue, and tide tables for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will be published as heretofore.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Lieutenant C. B. Meeker, and Master E. A. Field, to the *Frolic* on the 5th of October.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart, to the Hartford on the 5th of October, and as fleet paymaster of the Asiatic Station.

Carpenter Wm. H. Richards, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Schley, to the Naval Academy.

Carpenter Herbert M. Griffiths, to duty in the Naval Constructor's Department, at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, to duty in the Naval Constructor's Department, at the Navy-yard, New York.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, to duty in the Purchasing Paymaster's office, at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Gunner Wm. W. Carter, to the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer John L. Hallam, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Second Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen, to tug duty at the Navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Paymaster Edward Foster, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 10th of October next.

Paymaster George Plunkett, as purchasing paymaster at Boston, Mass.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

OCTOBER 1.—Midshipman John C. Fremont, Jr., now on leave of absence in Europe, to report, on the expiration of his leave, for duty on board the *Wabash*.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the Naval Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship at New York.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Portsmouth.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Chief Engineer John W. Moore, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Hartford, and as fleet engineer of the Asiatic Station.

Second Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, from tug duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Mate W. W. Wotherspoon, from the *Plymouth*, and ordered home.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Assistant Paymaster John Breese, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to take passage in the Hartford, to the Asiatic Station, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *Saco*.

Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, from the *Saco*, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return to the United States.

First Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker, Jr., from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Commodore S. B. Bissell, from duty as member of Examining Board at Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director Jos. C. Eldredge, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered as inspector of provisions at that yard.

Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 10th of October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, from duty as purchasing paymaster at Boston, Mass., and ordered as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Second Assistant Engineer H. D. Potts, from the *Monocacy*, and placed on sick leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Midshipman John Hubbard, granted three months' leave.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Paymaster H. T. Wright granted eight months' leave from the 5th of October next, with permission to leave the United States.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Lieutenant L. V. Housel granted three months' leave.

SEPTEMBER 30.—The leave of absence of First Assistant Engineer H. C. Backwith has been extended three months.

REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The orders of Chief Engineer Thom. Williamson, to the Hartford, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Commander F. M. Bunce's orders to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 30.—The orders of Pay Director George F. Cutter, as inspector of provisions at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty at that yard.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 28, 1872:

Henry K. Davenport, captain, August 18, U. S. steamer *Congress*.

Henry W. Gwinner, lieutenant, September 26, at Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

SEPTEMBER 12.—Second Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, detached from Norfolk, Va., Barracks, and ordered to steamer *Worcester*.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Fisher, detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks, and ordered to Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Captain C. D. Hebb, by order of Navy Department, detached from Annapolis, Md., Barracks, and ordered to steamer Hartford by 5th prox.

Second Lieutenant Fred. P. Elu, by order of Navy Department, detached from Portsmouth, N. H., Barracks, and ordered to steamer Hartford by 5th prox.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Second Lieutenant E. T. Bradford, granted leave of absence for thirty days from 24th inst.

SEPTEMBER 24.—First Lieutenant G. B. Haycock, detached from Marine Barracks, and ordered to duty at Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Second Lieutenant Edw. McCauley, detached from steamer *Frolic*, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant L. P. French, detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks, and ordered to receiving ship Vermont.

Second Lieutenant G. F. Elliott, detached from receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to duty on board steamer *Frolic*.

Captain H. B. Lowry, leave of absence expiring 5th prox. extended until 15th October prox.

SEPTEMBER 28.—First Lieutenant F. H. Harrington, granted leave of absence for thirty days from 1st prox.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Captain Horatio B. Lowry, by direction of the President, appointed an assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, to rank from June 21, 1872.

First Lieutenant Wm. S. Remy, by direction of the President, promoted a captain, to rank from June 21, 1872.

Second Lieutenant Frank H. Mullaney, by direction of the President, promoted a first lieutenant, to rank from June 21, 1872.

OCTOBER 1.—Captain H. B. Lowry, by direction of Navy Department, detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., Station, and, upon perfection of his bond as assistant quartermaster, to report to the commandant for further orders.

Captain C. D. Hebb, by direction of Navy Department, his orders, dated headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., September 21, 1872, annulled, and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., to assume command of the U. S. Marines stationed there.

Captain Henry A. Bartlett, detached from the Marine B. Rendezvous at New York, and ordered to report on board U. S. flag-ship Hartford as fleet marine officer of the Asiatic Squadron by 5th prox.

Captain Joseph F. Baker, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to assume command of Marine B. Rendezvous, 39 Chatham street, New York.

Captain Robt. W. Huntington, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS IN MARINE CORPS.

Captain Horatio B. Lowry, appointed assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps with rank of captain, vice James Wiley, retired.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remy, to be a captain, vice H. B. Lowry, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frank A. Mullaney to be a first lieutenant, vice Wm. B. Remy, promoted.

LOCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

We commenced publishing in the JOURNAL of August 31, and will continue until the list is completed, the stations and duties of naval officers, classifying all the officers of one vessel under the heading of her name and fleet, or duty, and officers on the same duty will be placed under the same heading. This register will be correct as far as the date of the naval orders published in the JOURNAL of the previous week. The orders published in the same number as the register should be consulted in referring to it. Particular attention has not been given to placing the officers according as they number in the regular Navy Register.

AT SEA.

Atlantic Station.

Rear-Admiral—T. A. Jenkins, commanding; Captain—C. H. Baldwin, staff duty; Lieutenant—G. A. Converse, W. H. Emory, staff duty; Surgeon—D. B. Oodgood, fleet surgeon; Paymaster—J. N. Carpenter, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—A. Henderson, fleet engineer; Acting Assistant Surgeon—C. Whitehead; Admiral's Secretary—H. G. B. Fisher; Admiral's Clerk—F. T. Jenkins, G. Reimensnyder; Chief of Staff's Clerk—W. T. Lane; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk—G. R. Jones.

U. S. Steamer Colorado, flagship, 1st rate (45).—Captain—C. H. Baldwin, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—S. Casey, Jr., executive officer; H. F. Picking, navigator; O. F. Heyerman; Lieutenants—W. W. Mead, G. M. Totten, B. Melville; Master—R. Walawright; Ensign—C. A. Clark; Midshipmen—L. C. Heilner, G. A. Meriam, J. H. Utley, C. McDonald; Mates—L. B. Gallagher, C. Levens, C. McIntosh, C. Wilson; P. Asst. Surgeons—C. J. S. Wells, J. S. Tryon; Chief Engineer—J. S. Finney; Second Asst. Engineer—H. L. Sloan; Chaplain—J. B. Matthews; Boatswain—R. Anderson; Gunner—T. H. Fortune; Carpenter—J. McFarlane; Sailmaker—J. W. North, Captain of Marines—McL. Tilton; Second Lieutenant—W. J. McDonald, Jr.

U. S. Steamer Lackawanna, 2d rate (10).—Captain—P. Shirley, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—A. G. Kellogg, executive officer; Lieutenants—H. E. Nicols, navigator; T. P. Wilson, J. C. Elton, R. M. Lisle, W. M. Paul, W. L. Field; Masters—A. M. Thackara, C. W. Rosenberger; Midshipmen—F. W. Nabor, W. P. Elliott, H. P. McIntosh, C. A. Foster; Surgeon—W. K. Schofield; Asst. Surgeon—C. E. Black; Paymaster—J. H. Stevenson; Chief Engineer—H. W. Hitt; First Asst. Engineer—J. G. Broadman; Second Asst. Engineer—W. E. Sibley; Boatswain—C. E. Hawkins; Gunner—J. Hays; Acting Carpenter—N. H. Jenkins; Acting Sailmaker—W. Cuddy; Second Lieutenant of Marines—W. B. Schwenk.

U. S. Steamer Iroquois, 2d rate (6).—Commander—H. A. Adams, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders—J. H. Rowland, executive officer; H. C. Nielson, navigator; Lieutenants—B. E. Impey, H. R. Baker; Masters—H. L. Tremain, T. T. Wood, J. B. House, G. B. Harber, J. C. Wilson, R. G. Davenport, T. D. Bolles; Ensigns—J. A. H. Nickels, M. E. Hall; Midshipman—S. Seabury; Surgeon—W. E. Van Buren; Asst. Surgeon—A. F. Magruder; Paymaster—C. A. McDaniel; First Asst. Engineer—J. G. Sprague, G. W. Hall; Second Asst. Engineer—G. S. Gates; Acting Boatswain—P. Butland; Acting Gunner—J. J. Walsh; Captain's Clerk—Mr. Rosenorans; Pay Clerk—C. N. Dimick.

U. S. Steamer Monocacy, 3d rate (6).—Commander—O. F. Stanton, commanding; Lieutenant—W. H. Webb, executive officer; Masters—E. K. Moore, navigator; J. W. Carlin; Asst. Surgeon—T. D. Meyers; P. Asst. Paymaster—C. D. Mansfield; First Asst. Engineer—W. S. Smith; Second Asst. Engineer—H. D. Potts, W. Rowbottom.

U. S. Steamer Ashuelot, 3d rate (6).—Commander—R. B. Wallace, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—D. Cassel, executive officer; Lieutenants—F. H. Deano, navigator; Master—F. J. Drake; P. Asst. Surgeon—D. McMurtre; P. Asst. Paymaster—G. W. Long; First Asst. Engineer—F. G. McKean; Second Asst. Engineer—L. M. Fuller.

U. S. Steamer Fantic, 3d rate (8).—Commander—B. Wilson, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—G. W. Pigman, executive officer; Lieutenants—B. L. Edes, navigator; W. W. Gillpatrick; Masters—L. G. Spaulding, C. G. Bowman, R. A. Breck; Midshipmen—N. T. James, O. A. Thompson, B. F. Rhinehart, A. Metz, O. E. Lasher; P. Asst. Surgeon—J. B. Parker; P. Asst. Paymaster—L. A. York; First Asst. Engineer—L. A. Aston; Second Asst. Engineer—R. W. Galt; Captain's Clerk—J. P. Coward; Pay Clerk—W. W. Smith.

U. S. Steamer Saco, 3d rate (3).—Commander—E. Terry, commanding; Lieutenants—W. S. McGunnigle, executive officer; A. G. Paul, navigator; Masters—J. Franklin, W. H. Turner; Asst. Surgeon—A. M. Moore; P. Asst. Paymaster—S. D. Hurlbut; First Asst. Engineer—G. H. White; Second Asst. Engineer—C. F. Nagle.

U. S. Steamer Palos, 4th rate (16).—Lieutenants—C. H. Rockwell, commanding; J. E. Jones, executive officer; Mates—H. C. Fuller, T. M. Nelson, P. C. Van Buskirk; Asst. Surgeon—F. K. Hartzell; Asst. Paymaster—E. P. Pauley; First Asst. Engineer—J. Lowe.

U. S. Ship Idaho, 3d rate (7).—Storeship, Yokohama, Japan.—Lieutenant-Commanders—J. C. Watson, commanding; F. Nelson, executive officer; Master—J. R. Selfridge; Paymaster—W. F. Torbert; Gunner—G. Brian.

North Atlantic Station.

Rear-Admiral—J. F. Green, commanding; Captain—J. B. Creighton, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander—G. C. Boney, staff duty; Lieutenant—A. Marx, staff duty; Midshipman—J. J. Hunter, aid to chief of staff; Medical Inspector—G. Peck, fleet surgeon; Paymaster—H. M. Denniston, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer—D. B. Macomb, fleet engineer; Admiral's Secretary—J. Marx; Admiral's Clerk—F. M. Elliott; Chief of Staff's Clerk—Lewis Ashmead; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk—F. S. Swift; Asst. Surgeon—H. L. Law.

U. S. Steamer Worcester, flagship, 2d rate (15).—Captain—J. B. Creighton, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—S. W. Terry, executive officer; C. D. Sigbee, navigator; Lieutenants—C. S. Sperry, W. T. Burrell, G. A. Bicknell, A. Dunlap, Jr.; Masters—C. A. Brudbury, N. J. K. Patch, Midshipmen—J. B. Collins, C. H. Lyman, M. C. Dimock, J. H. Bull, J. B. Milton, L. L. Keamey; P. Asst. Surgeon—W. S. Bowen; Asst. Surgeon—C. L. Casin; First Asst. Engineer—G. W. Leaser, R. B. Hine; Chaplain—G. A. Crawford; Boatswain—W. S. Bond; Gunner—T. B. Watkins; Carpenter—F. Ward; Sailmaker—W. Whitney; Pay Clerk—J. E. Gilchrist; Captain of Marines—N. L. Nokes, senior fleet marine officer.

U. S. Steamer Canandaigua, 2d rate (10).—Captain—W. Roncken-dorf, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—E. C. Merriam, executive officer; Lieutenants—C. M. Anthony, navigator; W. P. Randall, W. Swift; Masters—D. A. De Blois, L. E. Bixler; Midshipman—N. Sargent, Jr.; Surgeon—H. M. Wells; Asst. Surgeon—G. P. Bradley; P. Asst. Paymaster—C. W. Slamm; Chief Engineer—S. Albert; First Asst. Engineer—H. H. Cline; Second Asst. Engineer—W. H. Platt; Acting Boatswain—P. Johnson; Gunner—J. W. Bogert; Carpenter—T. McGlone; Sailmaker—G. S. Haskins. Second Lieutenant of Marines—S. K. Allen.

U. S. Steamer Wyoming, 3d rate (6).—Commander—J. L. Davis, commanding, ordered detached October 25; Lieutenant-Commander—M. L. Johnson, executive officer; Lieutenants—C. T. Hutchins, B. M. Richards, J. M. Hawley; Midshipmen—R. G. Peck, C. P. Kunhardt, C. G. Collins, G. A. Vail; Surgeon—F. H. Hilland; Asst. Surgeon—W. H. McDonald; Paymaster—J. Linsley, Jr.; Chief Engineer—G. D. Emmons; Second Asst. Engineer—R. W. Milligan; Acting Boatswain—W. Nelson; Gunner—J. A. McDonald.

U. S. Steamer Shamoun, 3d rate (3).—Commander—E. E. Potter, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—G. H. Weddell, executive officer; Lieutenants—W. A. Murran, navigator; A. B. Lillie; Master—W. W. Kimball; Ensign—J. W. Graydon; P. Asst. Surgeon—E. H. Wau; P. Asst. Paymaster—J. Foster; First Asst. Engineer—J. Trille; Second Asst. Engineer—C. D. Fos.

U. S. Steamer Niagara, 3d rate (3).—Commander—R. L. Phythian, commanding; Lieutenants—G. H. Duran, executive officer; C. H. Judd, navigator; A. A. Boyd; Master—A. P. Osborn; Midshipmen—J. B. Murdoch, H. B. Tyler; Asst. Surgeon—J. M. Scott; P. Asst. Paymaster—J. A. Barton; First Asst. Engineer—A. S. Greene; Second Asst. Engineer—N. H. Lamden.

U. S. Steamer Terror, iron-clad, 3d rate (4).—Captain—S. P. Quackenbush, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—J. Schouler, executive officer; Lieutenant—R. E. Carmody, navigator; Master—F. W. Nichols; Ensign—J. A. Norris; Mates—W. W. Book, H. Setley; Surgeon—G. H. Cooke; Acting Asst. Surgeon—T. Owens;

Paymaster—F. H. Arms; Chief Engineers—E. Laws, J. H. Morrison; Second Asst. Engineers—J. Brown, J. P. Micklethay.
U. S. Ship Pawnee, 3d rate (2), Storeship, Key West, Fla.—Lieutenant-Commander—J. Weidman, commanding; Master—W. B. Arrants; Surgeon—F. L. Dubois; Asst. Surgeon—C. U. Gravatt; Asst. Paymaster—C. H. Bartlett; Boatswain—H. Peters; Acting Gunner—C. B. Magruder; Sailmaker—A. W. Cassell.

AN ANCIENT SEA-FIGHT.

THE naval action below described occurred off Heracles, Sicily, between the Romans and Carthaginians.

The Romans, with three hundred and thirty, the Carthaginians with three hundred and fifty quinqueremes, took the sea early in the summer of the year 260 B. C.; the former sailing to join their army at Ecnormus, with a view of embarking it and shifting the scene of action from Sicily to Africa; the latter, in order to thwart this design, which their able leader Amilcar had readily divined, making all haste to form a connection with their own soldiers at Heracles of Mino, and keeping a sharp lookout for the Roman fleet from the highlands of Caena, with the fixed determination of forcing it to an engagement should it endeavor to pass their place of anchorage. They were not kept long in suspense, for on the second day after their arrival its coming was announced by their sentinels, whereupon Amilcar, ordering his officers and men to hold themselves in readiness to weigh anchor at a moment's notice, himself repaired to a neighboring eminence, whence he beheld with the delight of a soldier but the anxiety of a general, that magnificent military array of the Roman vessels, which has never been surpassed, if indeed equalled, by any combination of modern times. For two ships of six banks of oars, with the standards of the Consuls Manlius and Regulus flying from their flag-staffs, and placed abreast of each other at such a distance as should afford them room simply for the free use of their oars, acted as leaders of the starboard and port columns of the fleet, which, composed respectively of the van and centre divisions, with the first and second legions on board, and formed into echelon of vessels, constituted what in military parlance was termed a *wedge*, and rested upon the rear division carrying the third legion, as a base, so that the whole made an isosceles triangle "strong and proper for action and not easily to be broken." Following the rear division and towed by it, were the transports, and last of all came the reserve with the colors of the *Triarii* displayed, which, divided into two equal squadrons, served as a guard for the right and left rear flanks of this imposing military and naval armament.

As Amilcar scanned the disposition of the enemy with an experienced eye, he perceived that the movements of their third and fourth divisions were fettered by the transports, and resolved to try by strategem to separate the first and second from them, believing it would then be an easy matter to fall upon and capture, in succession, the disjointed parts, and thus whip the whole fleet in detail.

With this intent he drew out his force in four divisions, of which he disposed three in line at right angles to the course the Romans were steering, and heading southeast, and the fourth, in the order which was called the *forceps*, posting this last a little in the rear and well on the left of the main body. Thus prepared he passed through the fleet in his barge, reminding his countrymen of their descent from a long succession of illustrious seamen, and assuring them that victory was easy over their inexperienced foe if they would but do their whole duty to themselves, their country, and their general. "Your former defeat," said he, "was owing, not to the nautical skill of the Romans, but to your own rash valor, which prompted you to rush headlong into action with a warlike people never to be despised. Let us now profit by our past misfortune and avoiding the paws of the Roman galleys, strike them amidships or on the quarter; thus shall we either sink them or disable their oars, besides rendering the machines, on which they principally rely for safety, wholly inoperative." This speech was received with loud acclamations by the Carthaginians, who, with the fullest confidence in their general, demanded to be led at once against the enemy; whereupon Amilcar, taking his station in their midst, ordered the advance to be sounded, at the same time signalling to all the vessels of the centre division, which he observed would be the first to engage, to retreat in apparent disorder when they came within fifty yards of the enemy. In obedience to this command the Carthaginian centre no sooner came near the Romans than as if terrified by their appearance, it turned, in well-simulated flight, and steered for Heracles hotly pursued by the enemy's starboard and port columns, which, as Amilcar had foreseen, rapidly drew away from the rest of the fleet. When they were so far separated from it as to preclude the possibility of its coming to their support, the Carthaginians, upon a signal from their flagship, put about and attacked them with great ardor and resolution, making a desperate effort from their exterior lines to force the two sides of the wedge together; but these facing outward, and always presenting their bows to the assailants remained unbroken and immovable; and if, by chance, a Carthaginian vessel succeeded in ramming one of their number abeam or on the quarter, as directed, instantly her next on the right or left, as the case might be, came to her relief, so that the Carthaginians, turn which way they would, found the dread *corvus* always suspended above them. Thus furiously did the battle rage in the centre, when Hanno, who commanded the right wing, instead of falling on the enemy's port column in flank, and thus making victory sure in that quarter, stretched far out to sea and bore down upon and engaged the *Triarii*. The Carthaginian reserves, too, making a similar mistake with regard to the Roman right, now changed from its first order into line, and advanced, with loud shouts, upon the third division, innumerable, as we have said, with the transports. Thus there were three naval combats going on at the same time, and all maintained with equal valor and constancy; but at length, the *Triarii*, overcome by the double duty of having to

protect the transports as well as themselves from the attacks of the enemy, were about to yield, when they observed that the Carthaginian centre was in full retreat, chased by their van division, while the second division was hastening to their own assistance. This inspired them with new courage, and, although many of their quinqueremes had been sunk, and not a few taken possession of by the Carthaginians, they continued to fight with great gallantry until the arrival of their friends, compelled Hanno to make the signal for flight. In the meantime, the Roman third division, embarrassed by its convoy, had been gradually forced to give sea until it found itself close to land, in which situation it resembled a beleaguered fortress; for, while attacked in front and on both flanks by the Carthaginians, a more terrible enemy in the shape of sharp-pointed, surf-beaten rocks appeared in its rear; and it was falling, vessel by vessel, into the Carthaginians' hands, when Manlius, perceiving its critical condition, gave up his pursuit of the fugitives, and went to its support. His presence soon converted defeat into victory, and thus insured the complete and final triumph of the Roman arms.

Then the whole sea was covered with the Carthaginians scattered in flight, while the Romans, towing their prizes stern foremost, as was their custom after a successful action, entered and took possession of the harbor of Heracles.

Such was the termination of this sanguinary engagement, in which thirty of the Carthaginian, and twenty-four of the Roman quinqueremes were sent to the bottom with all on board. Not a single Roman vessel was carried off by the enemy, while the Carthaginians, who, by all the rules of war, should have come off victorious, had sixty-four vessels taken with their crews. The lesson it teaches us is, that the ablest strategist can effect nothing, if the officers next to him in rank, upon whom he has to rely for the execution of his orders, fall, either through ignorance or arrogance, or a spirit of insubordination, to carry out his plans. Had Hanno and the commander of the Carthaginian reserve done their duty faithfully and intelligently on this occasion, the Roman van and centre must have been doubled up and defeated almost instantly; after which it would have been an easy matter to get possession of the third and fourth divisions with the transports. Thus the Carthaginians would have gained a decisive victory, the effect of which would have been, perhaps, to deter the Romans from again making their appearance in force upon the sea; and then, with such leaders as Amilcar, Hasdrabal, and Hannibal to shape her policy, and conduct her armaments, Carthage, instead of Rome, might have been the mistress of the world. Such are the great issues sometimes impending over contending armies and fleets.

It seems singular that the consuls who had the foresight and ability to adopt an order of battle so admirably suited to ward off the attacks of the Carthaginians, obliged, from the force of circumstances, to assume the offensive, should have been betrayed into the grave error of breaking that order, in the order of pursuit, before the battle had really begun. This, however, is doubtless to be attributed to the impatience of their subordinates, whose impetuosity, in all probability, could not be restrained. On the other hand, it would be difficult to explain on any plausible supposition, why the Carthaginians, who, in former encounters, had seen the bad effect produced upon their men by the *corvus*, had neglected in fitting out this new armament to guard against these formidable instruments of war, which, while they entirely neutralized their own superior nautical skill, enabled the Roman soldier to fight on the decks of the enemy with as much confidence as on the land. These, and these alone, prevented the two columns of the wedge from being forced together, and saved the Roman van and centre. A careful study of this great sea-fight in all its details cannot fail to prove instructive to the naval officer of the present day, when steamers have taken the place of the ancient war galleys, and, with proper turning-power, without which, a man-of-war, whatever her speed, armament, or armor, is unworthy of a place in the line of battle, may and should be manoeuvred on precisely similar principles.

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

DAVID CAMDEN DE LEON, acting surgeon-general of the Southern Confederacy in its earlier days, died at Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 3. We take from the New York Herald the subjoined facts of his career:

He was a little more than fifty years old, but his career had been a most active and eventful one, and his biography would give the military history of all our wars from the Seminole, in 1837, past the Mexican, and through our late Civil War. Born and reared in South Carolina, shortly after obtaining his medical diploma at the Philadelphia school he entered the U. S. Army as assistant surgeon, and went through the Seminole War, after which he was stationed for several years at outposts on our Western frontier. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he went with General Taylor to the Rio Grande, was present at most of the battles which led the victors to the gates of Mexico, and entered that city when it surrendered, riding at General Scott's left hand. For these services, as well as for gallantry in action (when commanding officers were killed or wounded and he took their place), Dr. De Leon twice received the thanks of Congress, but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great energy and hardihood. He was one of the first of the Southern officers of the Army to tender his resignation, and when all was over, with several other officers, he passed from Texas into Mexico, vowing he never would return to the conquered South until she was free. After a year's trial of Mexico he left it in disgust, and returned to New Mexico, where he had been stationed for many years, and owned property. There he planted, and practised his profession until his death, greatly beloved by that primitive people. Personally no man had more devoted friends and fewer enemies than he, and both as a surgeon and a man of science he stood high in his profession. His literary culture was also high, and as a terse and vigorous writer he had few equals, whether writing on professional, political, or literary topics.

*The *corvus* was a combination of gang-boards and grappling irons, a full description of which is given by Polybius.

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MR. NATHAN APPLETON of the banking house of Bowles Bros. & Co. has recently presented the Army and Navy Club, of which he is a member, with a fine copy of Schreyer's picture in the Luxembourg. The subject is a light battery going into action. This painting is full of color and effect and fills most appropriately its place on the walls of the club room.

Two of the four American men-of-war which have been lying in the harbor of Brest for several days, sailed for Lisbon October 1.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHUBB. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

THE experiences of two seasons of field manoeuvring in England show that national temperament may have very much to do with the success of mimic war. The English soldier has not, like those of other nations, developed a native aptitude for that kind of military object teaching. On the contrary, if we read the reports of this year's work aright, he is a little and perhaps a good deal ashamed of himself when sent out to fight an enemy on the principle of coming as near as possible without hitting him. It must be either desperate shamefacedness or a brutish notion of sport that leads men to destroy the value and take away the dignity of such exercises by firing into their own supports, returning to the conflict after being ruled out as killed, and performing similar acts of folly. The manoeuvres this year were decidedly marred by the indiscretions of regiments and corps, and it was only from the standpoint of a general officer or of the military spectator that the labors of the week appeared in their true importance. They who could oversee the whole field, perceive when a general cut loose from the red tape of parade and took real command of his army to carry out a movement of his own designing, found the manoeuvres deeply interesting and instructive. Even such contemptible folly as that we have spoken of cannot altogether cloud the magnificence of an army in the field, nor lessen the absorption of one who watches a busy fight. In spite of these individual errors of which this year's work shows so many lamentable examples, the future of the manoeuvres seems to be strengthened, and we shall probably see them continued and improved. Perhaps they are the very thing the English character needs to make it susceptible of training. The British soldier can march like a machine and maintain the soldierly demeanor to perfection while under strict command. But the higher duties of the soldier he seems unable to carry out unless they are real and not merely feigned for discipline.

Field exercise of this kind requires one of two things to give it reality and force. Either there must be such a liberal military culture in the army rank and file as shall make the majority of the soldiers earnest students of what is going on, or else the spirit of obedience must be abroad in the people. The first condition is not to be expected. We doubt if there is an appreciable amount of it in the file of even those armies who carry out these exercises with most success. But there are nations which can count upon a well conducted field because implicit obedience is characteristic of their people; and there are others whose people are natural actors and would carry out manoeuvres with more vim than they would probably display in war.

From infancy to age the Prussian exhibits an obedience to all in authority which is utterly unknown to the American and not much less so to the Englishman. The Prussian soldier is the result of strict discipline acting upon a disposition which is in a remarkable degree submissive to direction, and it is a question whether a thousand Englishmen sent to Prussia, as a levy, could be made into the same patterns of military propriety that we find in that country. Certainly a thousand Americans could not. Men in our Army obey, and there is not an

order which meets with an improper reception; but if the Prussian system in all its absoluteness were introduced among the American people we are sure they would not submit to it for one year.

The obedience which makes the family life so beautiful in Germany runs through the whole nation in all its doings. The highest as well as the lowest practise it without a thought of rebellion. And it is precisely in the obedience of the superior officers that we think the English fail. Last year the heir apparent gave an instance of disobedience to orders which could not be otherwise than a most vicious example, and probably the increased hollow-ness of the work this year might be traced, in no small measure, to the unthinking act of the Prince of WALES. Our contemporary, the *Broad Arrow*, reads the Duke of CAMBRIDGE a round lesson on the last act of the just-closed mock campaign—an order of the day which reads too like a "major-general's" speech on training day in the old time. It is a thoroughly unmilitary and unmeaning document. Until the commanders are serious in this business the private cannot be expected to be earnest. Indeed, their fault is much more serious than that of those they command; for, as commanders and critics, they see the better side of the work—the side which takes to itself the interest and the reality of the campaign; and if they are not earnest, who is to be so?

With all its faults, its follies, and its confusion, the campaign of 1872 has been a valuable lesson to the English soldier. Habit will cure him of his caprices, and years will certainly bring a growing interest in the work. The development of his capacity for such work as was done on some days this year proves the absolute necessity of the training at which he now bungles so badly. One thing the English are fortunate in possessing—a really enlightened press, which strives to do its work of criticism without fear or favor, and with all the ability it can bring to the task. It forms so powerful an element in the country that to overthrow what it heartily defends would be a difficult labor. From the beginning of this business its course has been almost irreproachable; and if there is sometimes confusion in the multitude of councils, its voice is always heard in earnest tones.

NEVER did the adage, "in time of peace prepare for war," appear to be more regarded than at this moment in Europe, where three of the mightiest potentates assemble for no other purpose than to insure peace. The defensive power of all Europe a few years ago did not amount to two-thirds of that of the three rulers whose meeting at Berlin is to give new and yet stronger foundations for the assurance of peace to the people.

A comparison of figures gives as a result that, while in the event of a war, the active force of Russia, Austria, and Germany amounts to the unheard-of sum of 3,477,991 men, together with 696,397 horses and 5,530 pieces of artillery, of which at least 2,400,000 men with more than 4,000 pieces of artillery would be ready to move into the field. France, England, Italy, Turkey, Sweden, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark could raise with all their might only 2,216,298 men, with 331,097 horses, and 3,584 pieces of artillery, of which at the most but 1,600,000 men and 2,400 pieces of artillery could be regarded as ready for active service.

If we inquire into the cause of this unequal situation, we must consider two points, viz.: the rapid increase of the aggressive power of the three great military nations since 1854, and then the gigantic reaction which the defensive organizations of the several States have wrought on their combined power. The latter is especially the case with France. The military system of the empire rested on the fundamental principle of substituting for numbers experience and potency. The highest degree of military efficiency was therefore looked for in the old re-enlisted soldiers, and the conscription was only so far limited as to be able to enlist and secure these for the army, whereby it was sought as much as possible to combine the interests of the army with those of the dynasty.

The consequence of this course was that where France, in 1854, at the beginning of the Crimean war, according to official reports, placed an active army of 566,739 men in the field, with a reserve of some 300,000 men—in 1870-'71 she was not able to

raise 600,000 men. England also has made no telling changes in her army system, and would perhaps not be able to dispose of a greater force than in the Crimean campaign, which at that time did not prove itself as quite sufficient for every possible emergency.

With the three first-named nations, however, it is quite different. In 1854 Prussia had at its disposal an army of at the most 500,000 men, of which almost two-thirds consisted of landwehr of the first and second call; in 1866, over 720,000 men; and in 1870-'71, including the North German forces, at the opening of the campaign, over 934,080 men, which number, combined with the South German troops, swelled to 1,430,000 men, and according to official figures, the German army at present consists of 1,152,506 men, with 239,334 horses, and 2,022 pieces of artillery.

Austria, in 1854, commanded an army of 592,345 men, with 1,140 cannon, and since the adoption of the Prussian defensive system (1867) an army of 963,051 men, with 1,424 cannon.

Russia, in 1854, already had an army nominally consisting of 1,157,589 men, although in reality the active numbers amounted to only 681,178 men and 1,434 cannon, whereas, after a thorough reform, the present active army consists of 1,362,434 men, with 324,760 horses, and 2,084 pieces of artillery.

France again some two months ago had at its disposal an active force of 515,537 men and 1,344 pieces of artillery. Although France hopes, in the adoption of its new military system, to raise the standard of its active army to 2,400,000 or 3,000,000 men, we would rather see than hear the results of the radical military reform spoken of.

SUBJOINED is a complete list of the arms presented for trial to the Small Arms Board which adjourned last week:

Edwin Sleeper. Wooden Model of System.
F. W. Worrell. Wooden Model of System.
B. S. Roberts. Roberts Rifle.
W. R. Evans. Magazine Carbine.
W. T. Scott. Magazine Carbine.
Sharp's Arms Company. Sharp's rifle.
Providence Tool Company. Peabody Rifle, Calibre .50.
Providence Tool Company. Peabody Rifle, Calibre .43.
Providence Tool Company. Peabody Carbine, Calibre .50.
Whitney Arms Company. Whitney Rifle, 3 Models.
Colonel J. D. Greene. Greene Rifle.
William Morgenstern. Morgenstern Carbine.
Frederick Wohlgenuth. Wohlgenuth Rifle, Central Fire.
Frederick Wohlgenuth. Wohlgenuth Rifle, Rim Fire.
William Broughton. Broughton Rifle.
E. Remington & Sons. Remington Rifle, 5 Models.
E. Remington & Sons. Remington Bolt-gun.
W. H. Elliott. Elliott Rifle.
A. F. Freeman. Freeman Rifle.
General W. G. Ward. Ward-Burton Rifle.
General W. G. Ward. Ward-Burton Carbine.
C. M. Spencer. Spencer Rifle.
Lieutenant W. S. Smoot. Smoot Rifle.
A trowel bayonet is likewise presented by Lieutenant E. Rice, U. S. Army.

The conspicuous entries since our last memoranda are the single-shot system of C. M. SPENCER, a name which will be at once recognized as that of the inventor of the terribly effective seven-shot carbine of 1862-'63; the bolt-gun (heaven save the mark) offered by the REMINGTONS; and a very clever modification of the falling-block system designed by Lieutenant SMOOT. The new essay of Mr. SPENCER retains the general principle of his repeating arm and will doubtless prove a strong and effective system; the singular circumstance of an inventor who had already won an exceptional rank among the fabricants of repeating arms, after all returning to the single-shot theory, will probably not escape the observation of the small-arms guild. The bolt system offered by the REMINGTONS was invented by Mr. SAMUEL REMINGTON, and manufactured to the number of two hundred in 1868, for the Government of Holland, the war office of that kingdom desiring a bolt-gun which avoided the characteristic defects of that type of arms. By making his lock mechanism entirely distinct from the bolt action, Mr. REMINGTON dispensed with the necessity of a concealed hammer, which is a decided improvement, and by his relative formation of chamber and bolt, succeeded in avoiding the shock of the bolt upon the cartridge-head, in shoving the latter home, by which premature discharge is in a great measure guarded against. This model was entered by the REMINGTONS simply as an instance of their inventions and with a particular expression of non-endorsement of the bolt action in military guns.

The new system of Lieutenant SMOOT is an adaptation of the falling block without the underneath lever, the block operating by a thumb-piece projecting upward from the left side of the frame, which, moreover, firmly locks the block at the moment of

discharge, avoiding the general defect of this type of guns.

BOAST as we may of our modern scientific progress, it remains a question for philosophical discussion whether we are doing more than returning by the tedious way of empirical investigation to the comprehension of principles which, existing always, were long since apprehended by at least a special class among our remote ancestors. In the cycle of progress, we merely revert in an outward way to the knowledge which was more interiorly perceived by the chosen few among the men of a past age. The philosophical mind of the late General ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK led him into some curious speculations on this subject, which this is not the place to enter into. We are reminded of them here by the claim made by Mr. GEORGE HENRY FELT, a former officer of our Signal Service, to the rediscovery of the "Kaballah" of the Egyptians. The memory of this ancient mystery survives in common knowledge almost entirely in our use of the word "cabalistic," which conveys no other idea than that of fantastical departure from the recognized laws by which nature and man are controlled. Mr. FELT thinks he has found something more than this in the Kaballah—namely, a geometrically and mystically arranged figure intimately connected with all the works of nature, both animate and inanimate, and revealing a perfect system of proportion and a complete key to all the works, not only of art in the early ages, but of Nature itself. We cannot undertake to give even a statement of the results which Mr. FELT expects will follow his discovery, and a mere statement, without the accompanying demonstration, would only mislead. He has a work in press, in which the details of his discovery will be given. We are satisfied, from a personal examination, that there is much in it that will well repay attention, whatever allowance we may have to make for the enthusiasm of discovery, which is apt to throw a man as much off his balance as it did the grave Greek, who rushed naked from his bath-tub to proclaim his "Eureka" aloud in the streets.

THE absence of the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., from the last meeting of the Alumni Association of the Military Academy was especially noted, and the sad forebodings then felt by those who were aware of his condition presaged the death which has so soon followed that meeting. Though he left the Army early in life, yet his heart always turned with especial fondness toward the scene of his early studies and his youthful ambitions. The transition from the military service of the State to the priestly service of the Church is not so violent a one as the superficial observer might suppose. The spirit and the ambition which leads to eminence in the one is strangely akin, in its best manifestation, to the high purpose which controls the other, and the sword and the crozier have been appropriately crossed in many an ancient coat of arms. And thus it was that the military spirit and enthusiasm survived as it did in the breast of Dr. VINTON, and led him to turn with delight to the renewal of the associations he had formed in the days of his cadetship.

The military history of Dr. VINTON is but a brief one. Four years at the Academy, from 1826 to 1830; his promotion to be brevet lieutenant of the Third Artillery, his further promotion to a full lieutenantcy; his two years in garrison at Fort Independence, Mass.; nearly a year of topographical duty; six months of engineer duty; three years in the garrison at Fort Constitution, N. H.; a brief period in the Creek Nation, and on recruiting service. These tell the story of his six years' faithful service up to the date of his resignation in 1836. The record of Dr. VINTON's career in the Church is a much longer one, and filled with honors and triumphs suitable to the sacred profession of which he was so brilliant a light. As the assistant minister of Trinity church in New York he wielded a wide and a happy influence and fitly maintained the high professional position it gave him. An eloquent preacher, a faithful pastor, a Christian gentleman utterly devoid of anything approaching cant or pretence, a genial companion, adding to the charm of eloquence and earnestness rare wit and humor, the Church and society and his many friends in the Army

will long miss and hold in tender memory Dr. FRANCIS VINTON.

THE record of our National Guard was disgraced last week by the almost murderous rioting of a few drunken soldiers. The circumstances were such that the offenders have made themselves liable to both civil and military punishment. The courts may look after the first, but we trust that the opportunity to give officers of the Guard a lesson in their duties and privileges will not be neglected. Any one of the officers on the train could have made his authority felt by one or two determined acts. As it was, one private was wounded in self-defence by an officer whom he had menaced with his bayonet. Had the officers been more aggressive, the privates would have been less so, and they ought all to be made to know the responsibilities of command. For half a dozen men with shoulder straps to suffer a riot to hold its course until policemen could come with clubs and subdue the armed soldiers is and should be officially declared a lasting disgrace to them.

A court of inquiry was called by the brigade commander, but its proceedings are worse than the first offence. A serious and disgraceful riot between two companies of the Third regiment N. Y. S. N. G. is represented by them as the merest unpleasantness, and the wrecking of a car appears as one window and one lamp broken. The truth is, according to our best information, that a great number of the men were drunk when they entered the train, some went on board with black eyes, bloody noses, and other signs of previous fighting; and when on the train the rioting broke out afresh and took a very serious form, while the officers either from fear or some other reason failed to make any proper effort to quell the mutiny. A great many officers of the National Guard seem to think that theirs are fair weather duties, and we trust that this conspicuous opportunity for teaching them that the opposite is true will not be lost.

A CORRESPONDENT very wisely and appropriately suggests in another column that the time has passed for further criticism of the new uniform. The Army has for years called for a change, and a painstaking and competent board has at last realized it. It does seem therefore as if the time for suggestion went by when this finality was reached. We are sorry that all tastes have not been completely satisfied, but tailoring is something about which even Army men will differ, and no human board could please everybody in the matter of uniforms.

THE War Department having determined that the wearing of insignia of brevet rank on the coat collar, as recommended by the Advisory Board, would be contrary to the 16th section of the act of Congress of July 15, 1870, forbidding any officer to wear while on duty any uniform other than that of his actual rank, the official order about to be issued will therefore contain no provision for the display of such insignia in the new uniform.

A RECENT official document shows that the French fleet is composed this year of 104 vessels in commission, seven of which are plated; 73 in reserve, of which 17 are plated, while the personal marine force comprises 28,431 men. The naval estimates for the year 1872-'73 allow 22,000,000 fr. for new constructions, and that sum will allow the fleet to be strengthened by a dozen ships of various sizes. The squadron of evolution, which is always held in readiness to protect the Mediterranean, etc., is composed of eleven vessels, two plated frigates, four plated corvettes, one corvette with battery *en barbette*, two despatch boats, and two brigs. In addition to this squadron the Minister of Marine has to provide 36 vessels for the West Indies, South Atlantic, the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, India, and other naval stations at home and abroad. In addition to this, twenty-four vessels are required for what are termed local stations, such as Algeria, Egypt, Martinique, Guyana, Réunion, New Caledonia, etc.; and fifteen more vessels are told off for special services, such as transporting communists and taking out provisions after them, instead of allowing them to fall into the habits of the natives of New Caledonia. On the Active List there are two admirals, 12 vice-admirals, 24 rear-admirals, 100 post-captains, 200 captains, 540 first and second lieutenants, 500 middies, 140 naval cadets of the first, and 70 of the second class.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE NEW UNIFORM AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is to be hoped that the honorable Secretary of War will listen to no more suggestions about the new uniform. It is due to those officers who have given their orders, it is due to the board who labored to consult and harmonize the conflicting tastes of the whole Army, and it is due to a proper spirit of subordination, the result having been announced in General Orders, that all cheerfully accept it. It requires no argument to maintain the right of respectful suggestions from officers in regard to uniform, arms, or equipments, but equally no argument is required to prove that change and innovation must have an end unless harmony and order and justice are to be destroyed.

There is a time for all things. The time for urging private tastes was while the board was considering what changes in our dress were most suitable. The time for yielding to the decision of the board commenced after its decision was announced and approved by the proper authority. The writer of these lines expects to surrender all of his favorite notions in this matter, and he cannot see why all others should not do the same.

If, however, there is to be a new deal, he claims that timely notice should be given and that all who have invested in their new outfit be indemnified from loss. Why would it not be a good idea to turn the Army into a red republican rabble and let the majority (than which nothing could be more capricious and tyrannical) issue the orders and do all that now is done by its executive heads? STET.

CITIZENS' TROUSERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I suppose a poor lieutenant has no right to say anything in regard to the grumble of the regimental field officers about the new uniform. But it seems to me that if it is desirable to change the light blue, broad striped trousers, to dark blue with a less prominent stripe in order that they may cost less and may be worn, without offending good taste, with citizens' clothes (though I did not know before that it was according to regulations to wear citizens' clothes), for the benefit of the field officers, there can be no just reason why we poor line officers should be denied the same benefits, for we are quite as much constrained to be economical and we are quite as fond of donning citizens' toggerie when it is proper to do so, as any officer above the rank of captain can be. The cadence of the step and the alignment must be preserved though, of course, and we are going to try to do it, just as we have in the past; only we can't see what the stripe on our pants has to do with that. We have got on wonderfully well without it thus far.

Some of us would like to wear chapeaux too. Can't we have them? With a green plume in them we could not be taken for field officers. There is even a fellow in our regiment who dares to suggest that the whole uniform ought to be made so that by simply taking off the sword and a few other little removable fixings, nobody could tell that the wearer was a soldier. That would be nice—for the field officers. FILE-CLOSER.

THE ARM OF THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The space accorded in your columns to the discussion of the question of the adoption by our government of a system of breech-loading fire-arms, together with ignorance displayed by your correspondent, A. W. H., upon the subject of modern small arms, tempts me to crave a portion of your space.

It seems useless to discuss the propriety of the adoption by our government of a breech-loading system of small arms, as it is a fact recognized by Congress, the army, and the militia, and another board has been detailed to select such a system. It may be well, however, to open discussion upon the subject of the choice of the board. There have been a series of boards—who have met and reported—the last being in 1869, at St. Louis, and yet we have no breech-loading system yet adopted.

The armory at Springfield has, however, been turning out the Springfield breech-loader, or Allen's patent, as it is sometimes called, to the extent of 50,000 now in the hands of the troops—although the board did not report in favor of that arm—an arm too, that I am sure in the opinion of every distinguished gun man or expert, will be placed far below a number of our best breech-loaders.

It is to be hoped that in the present instance the result of the labors of the present board will be a decision. A few words in regard to the tests for the guns, and the determination of a system. I premise, first, that a metallic cartridge or fixed ammunition has been decided upon, and secondly, if the government has not settled upon a calibre, it will do so before the guns are attempted to be made. Starting with these premises, a moment's reflection will convince any one that accuracy and range can have no bearing upon the tests of the arms to be submitted to the board because the range and accuracy depend upon the barrel, its rifling, weight, etc., and upon the amount of powder and lead, and the construction of the cartridge, and not upon the method of closing the breech. This has the exception that a gun must be sufficiently strong in the method of closing the breech to fire the most heavily charged cartridges.

Another point is that the manual of arms should be made for the gun, and not the gun made for the manual. How absurd to allow the fact of the efficiency of a modern breech-loading weapon to depend in ever so slight a degree upon its adaptation to a manual for flint-lock muskets. The soldier must be taught to use his weapon,

and, as a matter of fact, I believe there is hardly a modern breech-loader of note which the rawest recruit cannot be taught to manipulate with rapidity and ease in one fourth of the time required to learn to load and fire an old-fashioned flint-lock musket.

With one other suggestion, I have done, and that is this: I believe the arm of the future, or the arm that should be adopted, is one which has an automatic attachment by which the soldier, without constant recourse to his cartridge-box can fire from 6 to 10 shots with the utmost rapidity; or what is known as a magazine attachment.

The argument against this class of weapons is the utterly fallacious one of waste of ammunition, and of the soldiers firing too fast.

Now the fact is, that a soldier will fire as fast in action with a muzzle-loading gun as with a magazine gun, but he will be longer in loading. As to firing with effect, which is the most important thing, the breech-loader has this advantage, that a man can put but one charge in at a time, and not fill up the barrel with unexploded ones.

In our late war troops armed with magazine guns, though often of inferior drill and discipline to our best regiments, were invariably able to defeat a larger force of enemy in a shorter time, and on many occasions held their positions against vastly superior numbers with apparent ease. EX-OFFICER.

HANDY TO HAVE IN THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I notice by an advertisement in your issue of the 21st inst. that F. M. P. has a pair of second lieutenant's epaulettes for sale cheap. Mr. Editor, it's just the thing to have in the house! You are probably aware that I have a daughter aged seven months. I have already bought a door plate (very cheap), with the name of Thompson on it, which would be very useful if she were to marry a man of that name, and it may happen, heaven knows. Thompson may be a Second Lieutenant in the Army and the uniform may be again changed back, and then Thompson won't have to buy a new pair. Only Toodles is getting to be such a screw. He is all the time flinging these watch boxes and coffins in my face. Maybe F. M. P. will come down in his rates. MRS. TOODLES.

QUEEN STREET.

KRIEGSSPIEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Ever since you were kind enough to allow our zealous young friend, Costigan, the use of your columns to publish to the service his interesting memoir on the military capabilities of this locality, his martial soul has been on fire, and he has been urging us to recreate, and at the same time improve ourselves at the ingenious game of Kriegspiel. We are four—Lieutenants O'Dwyer and Costigan, the doctor, and myself—forty miles from a railroad, a one-company post, a tri-weekly mail subject to the vicissitudes of imperfect horseflesh, a dull season for Ku-Klux; we languish for excitement. Upton, when illustrated by the manoeuvring of four sets of fours, becomes monotonous after a season, even though one exercise his ingenuity to the highest in all the situations possible in double and single rank, in overcoming American topography, and in indulging the fancy to an unlimited extent to skirmish hypothetical enemies from the fastnesses of the adjoining piny woods.

Being red-legged infantry, although the exigencies of service debarred us from exercising with real guns, yet a well meaning attempt was made to improvise a light 12-pounder out of a practicable log and a pair of old wheels kindly loaned to us by a sympathizing citizen. But as it was impossible to inspire numbers 5, 6, and 7 with a firm belief that a soup-box perched on a stump six yards in rear of the trail handspike could properly represent a limber, it was deemed advisable to mitigate our zeal as artillerymen, especially as our citizen friend, while observing the ambitious Costigan engaged in the dismantling of the carriage (in which manoeuvre he prided himself on its celerity), filled with a just fear as to the ultimate fate of his wheels, expressed the opinion that "if them fellers slammed them wheels on the ground so durned hard they'd sartainly break."

So we subsided. We had read all the books in the post library. O'Dwyer and the doctor, the only ones whose position allowed them to "bet at hazard," had reduced their fifty corns to corn meal, during which process of attrition the impassive O'Dwyer had possessed himself of the doctor's fifty cents, and therefore when Kriegspiel was suggested we all assented. "If it is anything like this," said the doctor, "I'm out." As the eloquent Costigan expatiated on the pastime as "the manes by which ould Molke had larked to bate the Frinch," the doctor was inspired with the hope of becoming able to command the Pennsylvania reserves in a future war, and O'Dwyer, who had read with mingled feelings of terror and awe the editorials and communications in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and was not certain that even a perfect acquaintance with Roberts would make his election sure, assented, and undertook the command of an invading army. The arrangements were speedily made. The dining table was metamorphosed into a theatre of war—mountain ranges of putty, rivers of mullage, forests of pine shavings, *teles du pont*, lines of entrenchments, and railroads, were laid down. According to previous agreement, each army, with all its appurtenances, was to be gotten up by the rival commanders. "As the metric system is to shupersede all present methods, every thing must be made according," said Costigan. The doctor was to command the defending army, Costigan was to be umpire, and your correspondent undertook to be timekeeper. A slight disagreement arose as to the relative reliability of the several watches. The timekeeper's was a Waltham; O'Dwyer's was an Elgin; and the doctor proposed to regulate the movements of his command by a venerable and rotund turnip with which his great grandfather had timed the pulsations of inviolated soldiers at the hospitals of Valley Forge. After the various certificates of each

manufacturer had been met and re-met, and the doctor had pronounced an eloquent plea in favor of the extreme accuracy of his watch, which, as he said, was now old enough to have no irregularities, the umpire decided that the timekeeper's watch should be regarded as infallible, which dogma, although complained against, was accepted. Our citizen friend desired to take a part, but as all were filled, he concluded to imagine himself a correspondent of the New York papers. He interviewed all concerned, and having thus published, as he said, the earliest and most reliable news, he continued the delusion, and felicitated himself on his enterprise for about forty issues of his paper. When the campaign really commenced he at regular intervals chose to imagine that he was expelled from the lines, and would retire to an adjoining room, from which he would return in such increased excitement that it was finally concluded to send him off, with a faithful African as a guide, to search for Livingstone.

The seat of war was that so ably described by Lieutenant Costigan. At nine P. M. both generals appeared with their armies in their hands. Each having made a prolonged investigation of the seat of war, General O'Dwyer was sent in the next room. The impartial Costigan first announced the beginning or ending of a manoeuvre or series of them should be marked by the word "Time." O'Dwyer having retired, and the umpire having satisfied himself that the whole defensive army was in the doctor's pocket, gave a preliminary hem! and observed, "Now, General, I have to inform you that reliable information has arrived that the invading army camped last night at the Mansion House at Charlotte. It is reported that they will move at eight A. M. to seize Cherryville. According to the scale agreed upon, you have four minutes and forty-two seconds to dispose your army. I'll give the words, and when I say 'Time' the second time the devil a millimetre must you move. D'ye mind? Time!" . . . The anxious doctor rapidly put his army into position. As he was sliding a squadron of cavalry out to the Broad River the umpire called time. "My watch me gives fifteen and a quarter more seconds," said the baffled doctor, "and I conceive that I could push the reconnoitring party out in that time." "The timekeeper's watch says time's up," rejoined the umpire. "My watch is correct, sir," said the doctor. "The timekeeper's has been agreed upon," replied Costigan. This dispute appeared to be about to destroy the game; and in the mean time, O'Dwyer, who was realistic, exclaimed that his army were all getting drunk at Charlotte; that he hadn't allowed enough for the more rapid effect of the corn whiskey, and if he stayed there ten seconds longer his command would be demoralized. Upon this the umpire sternly ordered the instant acquiescence in the correctness of the standard watch, or "he'd quit, and where the devil would the Kriegspiel be then without an umpire?" This settled the matter. The bandanna of the umpire was thrown over the doctor's army, and the active O'Dwyer entered. Five and a quarter minutes were allowed him. He put in a plea for fifteen seconds longer to allow his army to get sober, saying that at drill that morning nine-tenths of them were drunk. "Ef they had been drunk on duty," said Costigan, "I would cheerfully give you the delay; but as it has been decided that drill is not a duty, but an exercise, the claim is dish-allowed. You will proceade—Time!" The main body of the invading army was rapidly pushed forward to near Cherryville. A light-armed cavalry force was despatched to seize the town of Shelby. A powerful expedition was sent to seize the Western railway at Morganton. Choosing to imagine that the enemy were going to endeavor to crush this force he sent all his disposable cavalry across the country to its assistance. At this juncture it was decided that an agreeable variety might be introduced and a realistic character given to things if two brigades of cavalry should take the wrong road. To this Costigan strenuously objected. Time was permitted to discuss this question. "Ef I understand this game at all, it is a Prooshian game; ef such is the case, things must be done like the Prooshians do. Now, I'd like to know whin the Prooshians ever lost the road?" But O'Dwyer, remarking that it was the common practice during the late war for such things to occur, and that if some wanted to be Dutchmen, he didn't, proceeded to do as suggested. So much time was therefore occupied in bringing this force back to the right road that just as it was crossing a deep stream the umpire called Time! "But the brigades are in the river," said O'Dwyer. "So I perceive," curtly replied the offended Costigan. "Am I to lave my cavalry in in the water?" asked O'Dwyer. "Ov coorse ye have, my boy; as ye have made your bed, you can lie in it. The whole idee of this inganious amusement is to larn the vally of time. Ould Von Steinmetz would niver have got his cavalry in sich a box, whatever ye used to do during the war." "But if the horses remain there they'll all be drowned," said the literal O'Dwyer. "It is very likely," said the umpire, "and, by the powers, I think by this time they've all gone up. Look into Appendix XX. and see how long it takes horses to drown in a river running at four miles an hour. By jabers, it is just as I said—they're drowned. O'Dwyer, my man, thim Prooshians that ye laugh at so would have known the exact depth of the river, and the force of the current, and they would have known the exact number of logs required to repair the bridge. I'll bet you the drinks that they've got all that information nately recorded in Berlin now. Fish out your cavalry, man, for they're all dead by this." "Well! I suppose it is the form of the game," remarked the disconsolate general, as he walked out of the room with his ruined cavalry.

In came the doctor. The affair was now becoming exciting, and the umpire reduced him to three minutes and a half. Assuming a certain small, black button to be an intelligent contraband, the doctor learned of the now critical position of the O'Dwyer forces. Hastily assembling all his cavalry, he struck by a mountain road to destroy it before it could receive reinforcements. His force was two corps of cavalry and

three of infantry, with its appropriate artillery. Flushed with the anticipation of ending the campaign by a master-stroke, he had already got three brigades of cavalry through a narrow pass in the mountains, and was permitted to see the O'Dwyer troops occupying an extremely dangerous position. The first battery of horse artillery was being moved up to pass the gap when the umpire called "Shtop! Shtop!" "What's the matter now?" said the surprised doctor. "I have, at least, seventy seconds left." "Thrice for you, General; but am I to understand this is the narrow gap?" "Yes," replied the doctor. "Thin, all I have to say is that, prior to this campaign I particularly examined thin 8-inch guns of yours, and compared them with the scale. I find that these wheels are twenty-four feet apart, and that this gap is only fourteen and a half wide. It would same, therefore, that you have made some mistake in reducing feet and inches to the metric system. You will therefore please to halt where you are, and either devise a method of increasing the width of the gap or one of decreasing that of the axle-trees. I furthermore observe that there are no engineer officers, pioneers, nor materials with this column, so that, with what shovels, pickaxes, etc., you will be able to obtain in this log cabin here you will be unable to widen the gap for at least sixteen minutes and twenty-two seconds. You must either do that, retrace your steps, or carry your artillery through piecemeal. If I recollect rightly, this battery has been recently organized. Twenty-four per cent. must be added to the time allowed on that account. It was presumed, sir, that your staff was provided with an accurate map of this locality, with calculations as to the exact kind of materials and amount required to make the place available for artillery passage. If it is not so, you are not up to the Prussian standard; if it is, there are no staff officers perceived, except that one aide-de-camp at the rear of the column, who, I observe, is occupying himself with the farmer's daughter, instead of being with the general. All that remains is, therefore, either to go back or whittle down your artillery."

This was a staggerer to the unfortunate doctor. He was compelled, by the inexorable Kriegspolizei laws to go back to a blacksmith and wheelwright's shop to fix up his artillery. The aide-de-camp was presumed to be interrogated as to the exact contents of said shop, and to make his replies—the said interrogatories and replies being made by the doctor. Such, however, was his confusion arising from the above incident that he was unable to recapitulate, as he should have done, a single one of the tools in the shops. Instead of being a properly-posted Americano-Prussian officer, thoroughly conversant with the whole interior economy of the establishment, he failed on what ought to have been at his tongue's end. Our citizen friend, in his reportorial capacity, immediately produced a stinging letter on the subject, and was incontinent and for the last time expelled from the lines. Every one expected that O'Dwyer would triumphantly close the campaign; but on coming in he announced that the loss of his cavalry had so crippled him that he was compelled to retreat. The military spirit of the doctor was crushed also, and he went off muttering something about the line and the staff, and thus ended our first kriegspiel. We have had many since, however, and

— Thrice we've routed all our foes,
And thrice we've slain the slain.

We are now all competent to command armies, and confidently expect such assignment as soon as the American Battle of Dorking becomes imminent.

THE GOMEZ FUSE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: My last letter dwelt on the disregard by the Government authorities of native talents or invention during the Rebellion. One of the strongest proofs of such disregard is that of the treatment of Edwin Gomez, the patentee of the "Gomez fuse," a citizen of New York, born in this city, and recognized as a man of great inventive capacity, although somewhat erratic in his character. As far back as 1860, when James Buchanan was President, and Colonel Craig was the Chief of Ordnance, this wonderful invention of his was known, tested, and highly recommended by the Ordnance officers who were appointed to watch the experiments.

By order of General McClellan an Army Board was appointed to test his fuse. On the 5th of September, 1861, Captain C. P. Kingsbury, of the Ordnance Bureau, reported "that he was satisfied that it will accomplish what the inventor proposes in its application to military purposes." On the 7th of September, General Barnard, of the U. S. Engineers, recommended "that the Government should be in possession of it, considering its great value in military engineering," and among other recommendations, this remarkable passage occurs in the joint report of General Barnard, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodbury, U. S. E. "We believe the adaptability of the fuse in discharging 'spiked' cannon is one of its highest recommendations. By its means a spiked gun becomes as efficient as one not then injured." This was on the 10th of October, 1861, and yet five long years in a deadly struggle for national existence were allowed to pass, and the Government did nothing. I allude forcibly to this, to illustrate that Army Boards are often appointed; but their reports are either set aside or wantonly neglected by the official authorities.

This should not be the case, and the sooner the abuse is abolished the better. We know that during the war thousands of crude inventions were submitted to the Government by visionaries who believed that what they presented was of the utmost value; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred were perfectly quixotic; yet there were others like Mr. Gomez who were repulsed, whose inventions have been adopted by foreign governments when ours would neither afford the expense nor time to investigate them. The time was allotted to the test of Mr. Gomez' fuses, for an Army Board in 1859 reported on its great value, and the board appointed by

order of General McClellan endorsed all that was said of its merits in the previous report, but to no purpose. Mr. Gomez was put to very great expense and trouble, and he returned to New York disheartened and dispirited. The Central Park gave him an opportunity of exhibiting his invention in the presence of the then Colonel Keyes, afterwards Major-General Keyes, aide-de-camp to General W. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The fuse which connected with the blast was tested and the result was so successful that had Mr. G. been moderate in his views, his patent would have been purchased then by Colonel Keyes, who expressed his astonishment as the perfect manner in which this fuse consumed every grain of powder and cracked the rock in small pieces, making the blast perfect—a terrace as smooth as if it had been levelled off by the mallet and chisel. Mr. Gomez has supplied orders to Cuba, where it was found, in road making and in blasting, to exceed anything of the kind ever known in the fuse line, and in rapidity of fire next to electricity! Upon a fraudulent representation, very common in the dark days of the rebellion, Mr. Gomez was incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, shut out from the world, his papers seized. Two courts of inquiry were appointed to investigate charges against him which were not proven, and after some months he was restored to light and to his friends; but to this day he cannot obtain possession of his private or official papers! Now I would ask how comes it, at this late day, when we have no war, that the Government obligingly opens its eyes to the fact that an invention of such incalculable value as this fuse has, after eleven years, five of which were passed in a bloody struggle, has been overlooked by it? I personally witnessed the experiment with his invention. He made a miniature battery of cannon—placed them at intervals of space—spiked the vent, inserted at each muzzle the fuse, rammed down the cartridges; and from the floating wharf at the Battery he fired the fuse, and simultaneously every cannon was fired, that is, that but one report was heard. The fuse was enveloped in a rubber cover, and this cover, when examined, was ripped as if with a knife, and with the greatest precision in the rent but not otherwise injured. Some of the Governor's Island officers were present, and being so much struck with the success of this experiment they invited him to visit them and test it on larger guns, which I believe he did. Now there is no excuse for neglect, and we can, to use a mild phrase, charge gross neglect of public duty in overlooking or setting aside such an invention after it has been subjected to official examination, and when it was most needed, in those "days that tried men's souls." You have given an account of recent tests before General Abbott, of the U. S. Engineers. No one is better qualified than this distinguished officer for the examination and test of the value of this fuse, and General Newton, in charge of Hurl Gate, has had ocular proof, in the adds now preparing for the great charge, of the power of this fuse. He is prepared, I learn, to confirm everything that has been said in its favor, and has so spoken. In connection with it, Mr. Gomez has invented a powder which he calls "iron powder," applicable in the cartridge to breech-loaders, which overcomes the heating of the metal, escape of gas at the breech, or the fouling of the bore of the gun and its machinery. It has immense power, and with one-tenth in quantity produces greater penetration than the ordinary cartridge. The Government has been solicited to examine, test, and report on this powder prepared for a breech-loading gun, but as usual "no sign;" yet it dies not, for the day must come when more attention will be paid to such subjects, and an honest recognition of American genius rendered to those who work to promote the welfare of the country by their incessant labors.

The late E. M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, issued the following order, dated April 16, 1864, War Department, Washington City: "I shall hold all parties personally responsible for the manufacture and sale of the lightning fuse."

Here we have an acknowledgment of the value of the invention, when an order is issued preventing its manufacture in this country during the war and by the War Department. But if it was valuable, why not have taken it and used it, and compensate the inventor? Again, why have seven years elapsed before renewing the investigation as to its worth? Mr. Editor, it is only by a free and independent press that the weaknesses and foibles of the Government can be corrected. Your journal is capable of moulding official opinion on such matters, and I single out from the many the history and character of the Gomez fuse to exhibit in its true light the obstacles thrown in the way of invention by those who could do much to advance the interests of both services by showing a more generous spirit when inventors come before them.

Finally, I will give full credit to both the officers of the Ordnance Bureau of the Army and those of the U. S. Engineers, who all testified in the highest terms to the advantages to be gained by the adoption of this fuse by the Government. Major Bell, another Ordnance officer, sums up its merits thus in his report: "This train is considered a very great improvement over the old train of powder or match, and is susceptible of ranges of application to military and civil purposes or cases, far wider, more important, more numerous and useful than the old train now in use could ever be applied to." This appears to cover the whole ground.

A. W. H.

THE French have, after consideration, determined not to abandon the mitrailleuse. It is believed the mitrailleuses were injudiciously handled during the late war; it has been since proved by experiments that they can be employed so as to produce most disastrous effects. The President of the republic has just signed a decree for the establishment of works for the construction of artillery at Tarbes, where a number of new mitrailleuses are to be made on a slightly modified and improved plan. Fresh experiments, with an entire battery, and according to a wholly new programme, are to be carried out immediately at Tarbes.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE harbor of Cronstadt is, for military reasons, to be used hereafter as much as possible by vessels of war only, and the Russian Government therefore proposes to construct a new harbor at St. Petersburg. To enable vessels of moderate draught to ascend the Neva to St. Petersburg, the river will have to be considerably increased in depth, as at present it is only navigable by very small craft. Even after the Neva is thoroughly dredged, large vessels will still have to anchor at Cronstadt. In addition, the use of the harbor at St. Petersburg will, on account of the ice, be restricted to 218 days in the year against 250 days on the river below Cronstadt.

WE (Indian Daily News) understand that a very creditable piece of work has recently been turned out by the Government Steam Factory at Kidderpore, in the shape of a small twin-screw steamer, which has been designed and constructed by the chief engineer for special duty at the Andamans. We are told that the engine-room space, which takes off considerably from the cargo-carrying capacity of a steamer, has, in this instance, by a simple but ingenious arrangement of the boiler, been reduced to a minimum. By another novel contrivance, the jet of hot water that is rejected by the boilers, and jerked out at short intervals from the sides of all screw steamers, can, in the case of this vessel, be utilized for the purpose of giving a warm reception to any wild men or desperate convicts who might be tempted to visit her unannounced. We are not informed as to the calibre of range of this new piece of ordnance; but as we believe the charge is necessarily scalding hot, and that a continuous shower can be kept up *ad libitum*, we may safely assume that it will tell most effectually upon any suspicious bare back or bald pate that may have the misfortune to be near enough to become the object of its attraction.

THE Geneva correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 8th, says the following singular piece of news has been published here this morning: "The Alta Italia Railway Company has been requested, it is asserted by the French military engineers, to suspend some of the trains which now run through the Mont Cenis tunnel, in order to facilitate the establishment of powerful mines in the French half of the passage. In case of war these mines would be exploded, and the tunnel would thus be blocked up. The report says, 'pratiquez des fourneaux de mines,' from which we may perhaps infer that the mines would be prepared but not loaded, although this is not certain. On the new road from Geneva to Chamonix, within a few miles of the latter place, are stones bearing inscriptions to the effect that so many hundred kilogrammes of powder are there lodged in a mine. This sort of work seems the very pody of military vigilance on the part of the French authorities, who certainly have no grounds to apprehend aggression from Italy. Of course every precaution would be taken, and travellers would have nothing to fear; but the idea of a mined tunnel might be shocking to nervous persons, and the mere talk of such warlike preparations has an unpleasant sound. The Alta Italia Company is said to have declined, or at least deferred, complying with the invitation of the French engineer officers, and has referred their request to the Italian Government, which is probably in diplomatic communication on the subject with that of France." A telegram in the same paper says the fortification of Mont Frejus (near Mont Cenis) is stopped for the present.

THE Broad Arrow calls attention to an instructive little table to be found in the Blue Book on the health of the British Army, showing the influence of age on the mortality of troops serving in the United Kingdom in the various arms of the service. The greatest mortality under twenty years of age is in the Foot Guards and infantry regiments (3.08 and 2.18 per 1,000 of strength respectively), the least in the cavalry and artillery (1.66 and 1.91 respectively). The highest rate of mortality in the infantry regiments and the cavalry of the line falls on those who are forty years old and upwards; in the foot guards and artillery, on those who are between thirty-five and forty. Perhaps the most curious results are shown for the quinquennial period between twenty-five and thirty years of age; the rate of mortality being, for infantry regiments, 5.91; foot guards, 9.01; royal artillery, 18.86; cavalry of the line, 3.53; and household cavalry, 20.0. After amusing ourselves with these singular results for some time, it occurred to us to strike the average yielded by the different arms of the service for all ages, when we found the above remarkable discrepancies vanish in a series of figures which run very close together, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 being, for infantry regiments, 13.15; foot guards, 12.10; royal artillery, 13.89; cavalry of the line, 13.54; and household cavalry, 13.76. Consequently, although, for example, the artillery may lose 18.86 men out of every thousand in the period between twenty-five and thirty years of age, while the cavalry of the line will lose but 3.53, the loss of the two arms for the whole period of a soldier's career will be pretty nearly the same—namely, 13.89 in the one case, and 13.54 in the other. In other words, men in the cavalry die off more rapidly after forty years of age than in the three previous quinquennial periods, and men in the artillery less rapidly. The same little table affords the means of comparison with the civil male population at the corresponding periods of life. What strikes us as remarkable is the steadiness of the rise in the rate of mortality through the successive quinquennial periods. Under 20 the figures are 7.41; from 20 to 25 they are 8.42; above 25 and under 30 they are 9.21; above 30 and under 35 the average is 10.23; and for the last two periods, 11.63 and 13.55 respectively. This is very unlike the strange fluctuations in the service. The average for all ages of the civil male population is 10.07, against 13.80 in the army. That is to say, out of every thousand men in the army, 13.8 will die in a year, while out of every thousand in the entire male population, besides including infants and old men, only 10.07 will disappear from the stage of life.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE SECOND DIVISION

On Monday afternoon the Second division of the National Guard, comprising the various organizations located in Brooklyn, made a street parade in that city, and were afterward reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. This was the first attempt at a street parade of the entire division made since the summer of 1868, at which time the division was under the command of Major-General Duryee, one of the old-time soldiers of the militia. The record of that parade was most unsatisfactory, the delays and confusion on every side tending to discourage any future attempt at street exhibitions of the troops of the division. Moreover, the completion of the parade ground seemed for a time to render street parades for military uses unnecessary. The friends of the troops, however, have long wished to witness a street parade, and even the troops themselves have waited impatiently for the opportunity to exhibit themselves in gala dress before the admiring eyes of a Brooklyn public. A street parade is naturally popular with the soldiers and the public, as it draws forth more general admiration, and gives more *clat* to the proceedings than a review in a park. The mass of the people will not take the time to visit the Prospect Park parade ground. The parade on Monday under direction of Major-General Woodward would, in our opinion, have been far more successful had the time of formation been fixed at least an hour earlier; but, as it was, the troops were formed in deployed line on Clinton street, left on Fulton, at 4:30 p. m., and despite the promptness of the major-general and the reviewing party, who commenced the review in line half an hour later as prescribed in orders, it was past 6 p. m. before the head of the column reached the point of review, located in an open space just east of the Court-house. After the condensed review in line the division broke into column and commenced moving twenty-five minutes later, proceeding along Clinton to First Place, thence to Henry and Joralemon streets to point of review. At this point a stand had been erected for the accommodation of distinguished invited guests, but at an early hour this was occupied by what seemed to be a mixture of ward politicians and men of their class, to the utter exclusion of not a few regular officers and prominent citizens who were compelled to take their own chances on the ground to witness the parade. We will here remark in passing that Chief of Police Campbell, who, like many other official and notable persons, was on *terra firma*, used his best exertions for the accommodation of the press and others during the review, and the officers in charge were very civil. The troops while in line previous to and during the passage of the reviewing party presented a most excellent appearance, maintaining general steadiness, and, with few exceptions, winning praise for the division as a whole. It was particularly unfortunate, however, that the division commander, in ordering the parade, did not consult the almanac or some other authority as to the hour of the setting of the sun, for even the people, let alone the Commander-in-Chief, lose their interest when darkness almost prevents the distinguishing of one uniform from another. Then again, how many elegant salutes were lost to vision, and how many, many more were very fortunately covered by darkness! There is no telling how much real interest on the part of all concerned was lost by this dark passage. Our representative clung to the curb, however, and noted with usual precision the general appearance of the organizations as they passed the monumental pile of stones which covered the point of review. The Governor and his staff, ten in number, reached this point at a few minutes of 6 o'clock, being almost immediately followed by the division commander and his staff, thirteen in number, all in full uniform, followed by orderlies from the Separate Troop of the division. The troops then passed in the following order:

FIFTH BRIGADE.

This brigade, in the absence of General Thos. S. Dakin, reported as seriously ill, was under command of the senior regimental commandant, Colonel De Bevoise of the Fourteenth Infantry. Five of the brigade staff paraded, and looked well. The brigade Separate Troop followed, Captain Sandhusen. Immediately following came the

Thirtieth Infantry, Brevet Major-General and Colonel Jourdan, with five staff including as usual the natty chaplain. The colonel and staff made a handsome and simultaneous salute, and the regiment presented a splendid appearance, marching with good company distance and even fronts, winning merited applause. It paraded rather slim for the regiment, having ten commands, twelve files. Colonel Jourdan was undoubtedly one of the most soldierly-looking officers in column, and looked well after his command.

Fourteenth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeer, paraded in its showy full dress of dark blue and scarlet, looked exceedingly well, and received great applause along the line. The Fourteenth is a good regiment, and deserves and should grow very rapidly, but somehow it don't. Can any one explain the reason? Perhaps some of its officers can. The regiment, like nearly all that followed, lost battalion distance, and paraded with two staff, eight commands of eight files.

Fifteenth (Battalion) Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Meyerberg, three staff, paraded four commands, twelve front. This is the smaller and worse half of the old Twenty-eighth. We see no earthly use of the State's preserving battalions. If

a regiment cannot be organized, disband the whole detachment. There are already too many of these small and useless detachments in the State service. These remarks do not apply particularly to the Fifteenth, but to all similar commands. A horse car followed this command, after which came the

Twenty-eighth (Battalion) Infantry, Colonel Joseph Burger, with three staff and an ordnance sergeant in his rear. The band presented a cool appearance in white trousers, and the regiment paraded seven commands of ten files, the colors being placed in the third company in column. The battalion looked very fair, but the ranks in some instances were fearfully open. Following these commands came the Second division mounted batteries, under the respective commands of Captains Stubor and Timmes.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

This brigade, familiarly known as the "Gray brigade," contains the best as well as the youngest organizations of the Second division. It is commanded by Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole, a spirited officer, and is uniformed throughout in gray. The brigade commander and his staff, seven in number, appeared to most excellent advantage, and saluted simultaneously and with grace. Three orderlies only followed in the rear of the staff.

Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel R. C. Ward, paraded with a magnificent band of forty pieces, and a regimental staff, four in number. The regiment passed in attractive style, preserving well its high standard of excellence. It paraded eight commands of fourteen files, and received applause as it passed the point of review. The regiment lost some distance, and the third company in column appeared to the best advantage.

Thirty-second Infantry, Colonel Roebr, made its debut in new dress uniforms. While we observed that some of the men were not complete in this dress, yet we cannot fail to praise the regimental commandant and the regiment as a whole for their promptitude in this matter. The new dress and helmets of Japan and nickel plate gave the regiment an attractive appearance, and undoubtedly places it among the foremost German commands of the State. It paraded eight commands of fourteen files, a band, and a regimental staff, five in number. The band turned out before arriving at point of review, and, strange to relate, the colors were no, drooped nor the detail of drummers for ruffle provided. The regiment also by some unaccountable mistake broke into column of fours just after the passage.

Forty-seventh Infantry, Colonel Austin, paraded three staff officers and eight commands of fourteen files. Of all the regiments following the leading command (Thirtieth) this was the only one that preserved anything like correct battalion distance. It may seem invidious, but beyond a doubt the Forty-seventh made the handsomest passage in review of the entire division column, and where there was so much excellence this may be considered no small praise. With the exception of the leading companies, the regiment excelled in company distances; its ranks were exceptionally well closed, and its fronts equal to its best effort at Prospect Park Parade Grounds. Colonel Austin is working wonders with his command, and he has just the right material and field for his efforts. The passage of the regiment called forth spontaneous applause.

Howitzer Battery, Captain Simons, paraded four howitzers and forty men, led by what we recognized as the Twelfth's drum corps. The little battery was in good shape, and won many compliments by its handsome appearance.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Captain Kreucher, in handsome gray uniforms and plumed helmets, made a fine display. The equipments of horses and men were in admirable condition, and the troop paraded about fifty men, exclusive of the band, which failed to turn out at the review.

The streets along the route of the parade were lined with people, and in the vicinity of the reviewing stand many thousands waited until their patience almost gave way under the long delay and constantly increasing dimness of departing daylight; but all evinced unusual delight at the appearance of the troops, by almost incessant applause. The Governor and staff were very handsomely mounted on "Dickel" horses, and never appeared to better advantage. It took a little less than a half hour for the troops to pass a given point, exclusive of course of halts. The division was directed to march over quite an extended route after review; but the Fifth brigade, it seems, was the only portion of the division that followed these instructions, the Eleventh brigade dismissing at Flatbush avenue just after the passage. It was dark, and this was perhaps an unnecessary march; but, unless these instructions were countermanded in the instance of this latter brigade, its commander committed a court-martial offence.

DRILL AND REVIEW OF FIRST DIVISION DETACHMENTS.—Mounted Batteries B and K and Klein's Separate Troop of Cavalry attached and reporting to First division headquarters paraded on Wednesday of last week at Prospect Park parade grounds for drill, inspection, and review by Major-General Shaler, commanding division. The general appearance of the detachments was very creditable, although palpable faults were not wanting. The batteries arrived on the ground about 10:30 A. M., and, after a rest of an hour commenced the drill, when an intermission of two hours was granted for lunch. On notice being given of the approach of the reviewing party a hasty mount was effected, and the major-general's salute was excellently fired by Battery B. Captain Jehn

Keim, by right of seniority, assumed command of the detachments for the review. The line was formed correctly, except that the intervals between the pieces of Battery B were insufficient, and those of Battery K excessive. The troop in its new uniforms looked very handsome, although we cannot divest ourselves of the notion that yellow or orange is a more acceptable color as trimming for cavalry uniforms than scarlet, which latter we have always considered applicable to artillery only. The commanding officer of the combined force acted awkwardly, entirely neglecting his own salute and the salute of the line. This oversight, although probably caused by nervousness, placed the reviewing officer in a predicament, the commander of the line standing with ill-subdued surprise at no notice being taken of him. The faux-pas was fortunately corrected by the General sending an aide-de-camp to inform the senior captain of his mistake. The captain tried to correct it, as to the salute of the line, afterward, but without much success, however. The passage in review was very well executed, and the re-formation as well as could be expected with men not perfect in drill, and horses generally entirely unaccustomed to military exercises. With all these allowances, we do not see why most of the officers are so deficient in horsemanship, unless it is want of practice. It must be conceded that an officer should have such control over his horse as to be able to spare attention to his command. The practice with cartridges was excellent, Heubner's Battery (K) exhibiting the best firing by battery that we have ever witnessed, and Keim's (B) doing as well by sections. The troop was well handled, and the men displayed exceedingly fair horsemanship, although the distances between platoons was always excessive. No accident occurred in the troop—a fact perhaps remarkable on a field day with National Guard cavalry. One *fiasco*, with fortunately no serious ending, occurred in the instance of a white team in the battery, with a solitary driver on the leaders, running away to within ten yards of the fence. The falling of one horse perhaps was the only thing that prevented a calamity fatal to this driver, who was certainly a good horseman. Although it is our privilege to criticize the movements, etc., of the troops of the National Guard, we do so simply for their improvement, knowing that mistakes that are unsuspected must be brought to the notice of those who commit them.

A PLEASANT REUNION.—On Thursday evening of last week the active and ex-members of Company D, Twenty-second regiment, held at the regimental armory a reunion. About one hundred and thirty gentlemen, the majority of whom were in evening dress, sat down to an elegant banquet, arranged in the spacious room formerly used as a regimental gymnasium, which was most tastefully decorated in honor of the event. The tables were arranged in a style equal to our best hotels, and every matter was as complete and *recherche* in its effect. Captain Smith, the commandant, presided very happily; and the viands were of the most acceptable character. The disposition of the "good things" commenced about 9 o'clock, and continued socially and without interruption for some two hours, after which the eloquence of the evening began. Captain Smith, in a brief address, reviewed the past career of the company, concluding by offering as the first regular toast "The Twenty-second Infantry." In the absence of Colonel Porter Lieutenant-Colonel Brown responded to this in his very best mood. The second toast, "Company D," received the attention of Colonel Vose, of the Seventy-first, the former popular commandant of the company. Captain Congdon, in his usual eloquent style, responded to the next toast, "The National Guard," and was immediately followed by an outburst of patriotism in response to the toast of "Our Country" by Mr. Bell of Yonkers. The fifth regular toast, "The Press," called forth the witticisms of "Eli Perkins" (Mr. Landon) of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who proved conclusively that he knew nothing mechanically about a press, but amused his listeners with a review of the warlike proclivities of the "Perkiness," and particularly those of his "Uncle Consider." The toast of "Military Critics" was followed by one to "Women," to which Captain Jardine, of the regimental staff, responded in a manner that was received with unusual appreciation. Captain King, of the Forty-seventh, responded to the eight regular toast, "Our Sister (or Brother) Regiments," soon after which the merry party departed for their respective homes. The reunion was conducted in a style characteristic of the company, and we have attended but few such gatherings with so satisfactory an ending. Company D is one of the leading organizations of the regiment, and has furnished to the State Service no less than three colonels, two majors, and staff officers innumerable. The numbers of officers furnished the Volunteer and Regular service is said to be almost beyond computation.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF INCOMPETENCY.—It is seldom, fortunately, for the National Guard that such demoralizing events are chronicled as that which occurred on Thursday of last week at Mount Vernon, N. Y., among a detachment of the Third regiment, with the details of which our readers have been made familiar by the somewhat exaggerated reports of the dailies. A few such "military transactions" would ultimately bring about the utter disbandment of the National Guard as a protective military organization. In this case, as far as we can ascertain, it seems that the Third regiment, which is composed of several detachments located in various portions of Westchester county, was ordered to

parade at Mount Vernon, on the New Haven line, for exercise and battalion skirmish instruction. The day, however, proved inclement; the parade therefore at an early hour was countermanded, and the respective companies were so instructed by telegraph and messengers. It seems that Companies A and G, located in Morrisania, did not receive word in time, and proceeded to Mount Vernon, on the Harlem line, intending to march over to the regimental rendezvous. At Mount Vernon, however, the instructions of the regimental commander were received, but as it was impossible to return immediately, the men were apparently allowed full freedom for several hours while awaiting a return train. Of course the men employed themselves in the usual way of troops under no particular restraint, by indulging freely in spirituous liquors until the majority became more or less intoxicated, and while in this condition indulged in fights and such other amusements as usually follow military imbibition. During all this time the officers seem to have been almost silent spectators displaying at the start no judgment toward preventing so inevitable a result. Most likely the officers themselves were at first hail fellows well met with the men, and amid the jingle and babble of a crowded country bar-room soon forgot their positions and duties as officers and soldiers. We do not state this as a fact, but feel quite satisfied that such was the case. These officers seem to have had even less control over the men on the cars than in the village, and the disgraceful and serious fight on the train and general demolition of the car in which they were being transported are features of the homeward journey which cast a stain on the National Guard. In such an outrage as this of course the innocent must suffer with the guilty; therefore the want of proper exercise of authority on the part of company officers in not nipping the fight in the bud by the arrest of the most guilty, has caused all attached to the company to suffer the disgrace. Why, surely if a police sergeant with a detachment of some fifteen men could "clear out" the car as reported in a few minutes and arrest some of the most guilty of the party, we feel assured any officer of ordinary competence and force could have suppressed a mutiny of the character described, and would have had a hearty response from the better portion of his command. The action of Colonel Fay in requesting the immediate disbandment of the two companies by General Headquarters was perhaps somewhat hasty, as it was evident that he acted purely on the report of a sensational daily. But perhaps he overrode brigade and division authority, fearing the State, acting on newspaper report, would order the disbandment of the entire regiment. But the State in such matters, of course, awaits proper investigation before taking action. The companies have been disbanded and are in a semi-disbanded condition. The military law of the National Guard in times of peace is not strong enough for the riotous members of these companies, but we trust the proper civil justice will be meted in every instance. The court of inquiry instituted by the brigade commander held session on Tuesday evening at Melrose, and if report is true the whole affair was "whitewashed," and "no one was to blame."

MILITARY "GUSH."—Perhaps some of our National Guardsmen are not really aware of the sensation they sometimes create on parade. Now the parade of the Second division on Monday was exceedingly fine and showy, and any one would naturally judge so on reading the following "gush" from a Brooklyn contemporary:

Yesterday was a grand gala day for the National Guardsmen of Brooklyn, a day in which they won fresh laurels and marks of esteem from an admiring multitude. At an early hour bright uniforms dotted the streets, and thronged the armories throughout the city. At these last-named resorts of the warlike the most inspiring and brilliant scenes were presented to the visitor. Helmeted cavalymen with clanking sabres, gold-embossed staff officers, red striped artillerymen, and epauletted commandants mixed together in fraternal groups, sang the songs of the bivouac, and fought their battles of the war for the Union or again. Here a stalwart foot soldier measured friendly bayonet with a white-plumed hussar, and over these a gigantic drum-major waltzed along the armory floor with "A Captain in the Army." Bayonets bristled brightly in every corner, national colors waved from the walls, and martial music lent additional zest to the brilliancy of the spectacle. In the mean time crowds of fashionably dressed females, men and children—nice little boys with Sunday-school clothes, and barefooted Arabs—were gathered along the line of march and in the neighborhood of the City Hall. From many residences along the route bright-hued flags were flung to the breeze. Not since the war days has such an interest been aroused concerning the citizen soldiery of Brooklyn. The females were particularly enthusiastic, and "I Love the Military" and the "Sabre of Mon Pere" were favorite songs of the fair ones yesterday.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN NEVADA.—A correspondent writing from Virginia City says:

In yours of the 17th of August I notice a record of the score made by the companies of the Twenty-second N. Y. N. G. at their target practice. In this State we have no regimental organization, though, by law, we have several brigades, which are fully organized so far as generals and staffs are concerned. In the Second brigade there are three companies, which, with three other companies, in different portions of the State, comprise the organized militia. The "National Guard," the crack company of the State—in the opinion of good judges of the Pacific coast, having had an opportunity of comparison by visiting San Francisco and parading there—held their annual target practice on the 17th instant. In sending you a record of the practice, I have thought best to give you an idea as concisely as possible of the condition of the militia of this State. The practice last year by this company was with muzzle-loaders. The present guns are new to them, having received them on the 1st of July. I think, when more familiar with their pieces they will make a better showing. This company is old,

having been organized in 1862, and in the present drill (Upton) I doubt if they have a superior among the militia of any State. The average age of the members is thirty and over. The following are the details of the shooting: distance 200 yards, guns Springfield breech-loaders, size of target 6 feet by 3 feet, bull's eye 8 inches, centre 2 feet; manner of counting, bull's eye 4, centre 3, outside 2, number of men shooting, 46; number of hits, 78; number of points made, 187; number of men hitting three times, 11; points made, 75; number of men hitting 2 times, 17; points made, 87; number of men missing target, 6; shots in bull's eye, 1; centre, 29; number of points made by 20 men at shooting last fall, 104; number of points made by 20 best shots present shooting, 118.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Clark, is ordered to parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, for annual inspection and review, on October 14. Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M. Company muster rolls must be forwarded to regimental headquarters on or before October 9.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The twelfth regular monthly meeting of the directors of this association, Major-General Alexander Shaler, vice-president, presiding, was held at the office of the secretary, 194 Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon. After the general routine business had been transacted, the Committee on Range reported that they had visited the grounds and found the work progressing rapidly. The Committee also reported that the goods ordered from England had arrived, and were now on the range at Creedmoor. They consist, among other things, of fifty target slabs, six feet by two; one double and two single mantilets, with appurtenances; seventeen ringing centres, and fifteen trigger tests. Adjutant Harding, on behalf of the Twenty-second regiment, tendered the gratuitous use of their range at Clifton, N. J., until the Association range at Creedmoor is completed, for the use of individual members of the association, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks was given to the officers of the regiment. General Shaler reported that, in regard to the appropriation by the Board of Supervisors of \$5,000 to the association, that the money can be had on application. The meeting developed that a general competition this fall would be almost out of the question, as the contractor had failed to keep his promise in the building of the embankments, nor will the connecting railroad be likely to be opened to the public this fall. The work of clearing the range grounds, however, and raising the embankments, is now under good headway, and during the present month it is expected some informal opening of the range will take place.

PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION.—It will be remembered that the First and Second divisions of the National Guard of New York State were to have been conjointly reviewed by Governor Hoffman in this city on the 30th of May last. The inclemency of the weather, however, on that day caused an "indefinite postponement" of this imposing display. The time, it seems, has now arrived for these postponed reviews, the Second division having already passed through the ordeal, as reported in full in another column. The First division will follow in its footsteps on Thursday afternoon next. These parades are particularly ill-timed, and will doubtless affect to no small degree the inspection returns at the annual muster to be held during the present month, as the majority of the men can ill afford to spare so much time from business for military purposes during so busy a month of the year as this. The orders announcing this parade, which we append, directs the review at 4 P. M., and as we presume this means in line, we do not see how the "passage" can be over before nightfall, as in the instance of the Second division.

General Orders announce that the division parade for inspection and review by his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. The division will be formed in a deployed line, on the east side of Madison avenue, north side of East Forty-second street, and west side of Fifth avenue, the left resting at the northeast corner of East Twenty-third street and Madison avenue, in the following order, from left to right, viz.: Third brigade, Brigadier-General J. M. Varian; Battery B, Captain John Keim; Battery K, Captain John N. Heubner; Second brigade, Brigadier-General Augustus Funk; Battery G, First Lieutenant James B. Cone; Battery C, Captain William Schilling; First brigade, Brigadier-General William G. Ward. Each brigade commander will report, by a staff officer, to the chief of staff, on the right of the line, as soon as his command is formed. The line of march will be down Fifth avenue to the point of review, the location of which will be announced on the day of the parade. The detailed instructions contained in circulars Nos. 4 and 5, current series, from division headquarters, will guide the troops on the occasion of the parade and review directed in these orders. The Separate Troop of Cavalry, Captain Carl Klein commanding, will report to the chief of staff, at No. 9 West Thirteenth street, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of the parade. The division staff will assemble, mounted and in full uniform, at No. 9 West Thirteenth street, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the same day.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—Company F, the largest and leading company of this command, Captain L. G. F. Bruer, held its thirty-seventh annual target practice excursion and picnic at Hamilton Park on Tuesday last. The company paraded eighty-three men, of whom sixty-three shot for prizes, after first having partaken of the usual rations provided. At 10:30 A. M. the firing commenced, and was continued until 2:30 P. M., when 1,040 bullets had been despatched off. This company has a system of its own regarding target practice.

Three targets, twenty-two inches in diameter, are placed on the shooting wall; the first is termed a blank. The men are ordered to load their pieces, and are first instructed how to aim, and then ordered to fire in turn. After firing twice (which is not counted, being only for practice), they then proceed to the next target, this being divided into twelve equal rings, the centre counting thirteen. Having received cartridges, the men fire three shots each, and those counting fifteen rings are entitled to shoot at the third target for a prize given by the friends of the company. Three shots are fired at the last target, and the men rewarded according to their merits. On this occasion thirty were entitled to shoot for prizes, twenty-three succeeding. At 5:30 P. M. the company and its guests sat down to a splendid dinner, after which the Company was again formed and the prizes distributed, Sergeant and Right General Guide August Runde receiving the first prize, offered by Colonel Charles S. Spencer, being a handsome amount in the form of a check. The colonel also decorated the sergeant with a gold medal given by the officers of the company some years ago to be worn by the best marksman until the next target practice of the company. The other prizes, consisting of gold watches, silver coin, twenty, ten, and five dollar notes, jewelry, boxes of tea and cigars, also orders for tons of coal, etc., were then distributed. Among the guests were Lieutenant-Colonel P. Krager, Major L. Hallen, Captains Koss, Lausen, Kloeber, and Deeken, of the Fifth; Captain Savau, of the Third; Lieutenant Kopf, of the Independent Troop, and others.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—A delegation of Veterans of 1812 called on Comptroller Green on Tuesday to procure permission to erect a flag-staff on the site of the old fort near the powder-house at the upper end of Central Park, and to fire salutes there on Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, and Evacuation Day. They desired to have this request granted in time for them to fire their first salute on Evacuation Day—the 25th of November. The comptroller promised to lay their request before the commissioners. Colonel Roehr, of the Thirty-second, on the occasion of the Second division parade, was thrown from his horse, but, being a good rider, touched terra firma feet foremost and without injury. The adjutants contemplate petitioning the authorities for the rank of captain. Adjutants are chiefs of staff, and should rank equal with those, with whom they come in contact constantly. Why even the surgeons rank them. The Seventh has begun target practice, Companies A and I having inaugurated the system by visiting Clifton, N. J., on Thursday last. The Twenty-second held an informal inspection on Thursday evening. The National Rifle Association at a recent meeting decided that the membership of those who had thus far joined the association would be dated from October, 1872. The Twelfth was directed to assemble on Thursday evening for informal inspection. The inspection of the First division will commence with this command on Monday next at Tompkins Square, to be followed during the week by the other regiments of the First brigade. General Woodward, commanding Second division, entertained sumptuously the Governor and his staff at his residence immediately after the parade last Monday. Colonel Henry Street, now in this city, a former member of the Seventh and Thirteenth, and at present assistant adjutant-general of the First division Louisiana militia, paraded on the staff of the Second division commander on Monday. The "Old Guard," composed of the Light and City Guards, held a meeting at headquarters on Monday evening next. The ranks of this command are now open for the exempts of the State Militia. They will make a street parade on the 21st instant, from the Astor House, at 3 P. M., in their white uniform and bearskin.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Last of the Encampments.—The society of preparation for the annual encampment, says the Boston Times, has at length passed and every command in the militia has completed its five days' duty with varying degrees of success. No doubt the partisans of each regiment, battalion, company, or battery are quite confident that their favorite organizations are the best in the State, and it is equally true that each has shown some peculiar merit, but it would require a bold man to determine which has combined the greatest number of points of excellence. Still it is only just to say that in every encampment this fall, it was by far too easy to point out defects.

True, it is less difficult to find fault than to discreetly commend, but still, the best friends of the militia are well aware that its present need is rather a sharp corrective than a verbal anodyne. With all commands which we have seen this year the fault has rested largely with the line officers, although in many regiments the lieutenant-colonels and majors have proved to be but little more than sticks, fitted better to the ploughed than tilled field. The men are, in many instances, poorly enough drilled, but the material, if instructed and properly handled, could be developed into superb soldiers. The State of Massachusetts has always been celebrated for the excellence of its citizen soldiery, but that is no reason that we should rest content, for if we do, our laurels will surely fade.

The Eighth regiment broke camp at Hamilton Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, having completed its five days' duty in a very satisfactory manner. In many respects the regiment stands at the head of the militia. Its camp was more systematically arranged and carefully policed than either of the others, and the personnel of the men was very fine. At the outset, on Tuesday afternoon, blunders were made in almost every movement, but as time went on the drill improved, till at length the regiment seemed to compare favorably with the celebrated Ninth. As in that command the colonel showed that he had paid close attention to the minutiae of tactics, and adhered closely to them, eschewing all that savored of obsolete systems. In one respect there was a marked difference: Colonel Finn, of the Ninth, argues that colors should not be paraded at dress parade, as Upton gives no authority for so doing, but Colonel Peach takes the opposite ground, as the custom has been duly established and nothing has eventuated to obstruct its continuance. In fact we know that both Generals Scott and Upton have written, in their respective times, to parties in this State that they fully intended that the colors should be used on dress parade, and that they did not consider that formality complete without them. The result of this, like all the other encampments, has shown clearly that battalion camps are expensive and productive of far less good than those by brigades, and on every hand officers and men can be heard expressing an earnest desire that next year the brigade system may be resumed.

(From the Pacific Law Reporter.)

SUPREME COURT, CALIFORNIA.—JULY TERM, 1872.

Pollock v. Mansfield.—Ejectment—United States Officer in Possession—Proper Party Defendant.

An officer held land for the United States, under order of the Secretary of War, and the President of the United States being sued for the possession of the land, on plaintiff's counsel stating how the officer held it, the court ordered a non-suit to be entered against the plaintiff, and the latter appealed.

Held. The occupancy of the servant, who claims nothing in his own right, is the occupancy of the employer, and a mere servant or employee is exempt from the action of ejectment, unless the employer is not amenable to the action, when the servant becomes of necessity the proper party defendant.

Opinion by WALLACE, C. J., Rhodes, Belcher, Niles, JJ., concurring.

This is an action brought to recover the possession of a tract of land in the city and county of San Francisco, called Yerba Buena, or Goat Island. To the complaint, which is in the usual form and not verified, the defendant pleaded the general issue. He also set up as a defence that the premises sued for are "the soil and freehold of the United States of America, and by the said United States of America owned in fee simple and possessed thereof through themselves and their agents, and that the said defendant, S. M. Mansfield is, and during all times in said amended complaint mentioned, was in the possession of the said premises, and holding the same as the duly authorized agent under the authority and laws of the said United States of America, and not otherwise," and pleaded the further defence that neither the plaintiff, his ancestor, predecessor or grantor was seized or possessed of the premises any time within five years next before the commencement of the action.

In his opening to the jury at the trial of the action, the counsel for the plaintiff stated that Colonel Mansfield, the defendant, was in the occupation of the demanded premises as an officer of the Armies of the United States, occupying Goat Island for the purpose of a military camp or fortification, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. The court below thereupon directed that a non-suit be entered against the plaintiff upon the ground that "Colonel Mansfield holds under United States authority." From the judgment of non-suit thus rendered the plaintiff prosecutes this appeal.

The principal question to be determined concerns the nature of the occupancy of the defendant—whether or not he appears to be an occupant within the sense of the rule authorizing and requiring actions for the recovery of lands to be brought against persons who withhold the possession from the plaintiff.

1. In general the action of ejectment in the courts of this State can be maintained only against the party in possession of the premises; that is, against the person who withholds the possession from the plaintiff. Such person may not indeed be in actual personal occupancy—he may reside thereon and may not have even personally entered thereupon, and yet he may be in possession through the agency of mere servants and employees acting under his direction and control, and as such person in possession he may be properly made a defendant in an action to recover the possession.

2. In general, too, a mere servant or employee, claiming for himself no interest in the premises nor any right to their possession, but acting under the control of another, and only in that manner occupying and being personally upon the premises, cannot be sued in an action of ejectment brought to recover them, for such facts and circumstances only go to show that the employer, and not the servant or employee, is the party in possession, and of course answerable in that action. "It will be readily seen that a mere servant or employee may, in one sense, have the occupation of the premises of which he has no control, and in which he claims no right, but his occupation is the occupation of his employer within the meaning of that term as employed when treating of the action of ejectment." (Hawkins v. Richert, 28 Cal., 534.)

3. But the rule which thus exempts the mere servant or employee of another from an action, presupposes that the employer may be sued, and that the wrongs of which the plaintiff complains may be redressed by resort to an action against the employer, as being the real party committing the ouster. In a case, therefore, where the employer is for any reason not amenable to an action, the rule referred to has no application, and the employee or servant becomes *ex necessitate*, the proper party defendant, since he is the only party who can be subjected to suit at all. Were this otherwise, it would result that open and admitted violation of private rights would find no redress in the courts of the country. The Government of the United States, as such, cannot be sued as a party defendant in the courts of the State; and unless its servants and employees may be properly held responsible for the lawless invasion of private property committed by them under the direction or command of the Government, the citizen is left wholly without the protection which is the first aim and purpose of the municipal law to afford. In *Meigs et al. v. McClung's lessee* (9 Cranch R., 11), which was an act of ejectment, the defendants in error had by the judgment of the court below, recovered the premises from Meigs and others, who occupied them as officers and under the authority of the United States; who had soldiers there in garrison, and had expended some thirty thousand dollars in the erection of military works. The judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the court, per Marshall, C. J., saying: "The land is certainly the property of the plaintiff below, and the United States cannot have intended to deprive him of it by violence and without compensation." In *Jackson ex dem. McConnell v. Wilcox* (1 Scammon R., 344), which was an action of ejectment for the recovery of premises upon which Fort Dearborn was situated, it appeared that the defendant, as an officer of the Army, with soldiers under his command, occupied the premises sought to be recovered, as a military officer of the Federal Government occupying in that character, the Supreme Court of Illinois said: "The defence is not tolerated for a moment; such an act was clearly military usurpation,

and illegal and indefensible. We are not prepared yet to admit the maxim *inter arma leges silent*."

The judgment which the plaintiff in that case had recovered was subsequently reversed upon error by the Supreme Court of the United States, but though upon the record and in the opinion delivered in the Supreme Court it appeared the premises embraced in "the military post called Fort Dearborn, of which post, at the time of bringing the suit, Wilcox was in possession as the commanding officer of the United States, as made to appear in that action, was superior to the title relied upon by McConnell, the lessor of the plaintiff, Jackson." Indeed, it will be found that in delivering the opinion of the court in that case, Mr. Justice Barbour, in advertising to the nature and circumstances of the controversy, uses this language: "Wilcox, the defendant in the original suit, did not claim or pretend to set up any right or title in himself. He held possession as an officer of the United States and for them and under their orders. This being the state of the case, the question which we are now examining is really this, Whether a person holding a register's certificate without a patent can recover the land as against the United States." . . . "This, then, being the case, and this suit having been in effect against the United States, to hold that the party could recover as against them would be to hold that a party having an inchoate and imperfect title could recover against the one in whom resided the perfect title," etc. In the opinion delivered in that case, though frequent allusion is made to the character in which the defendant occupied the premises, there is found no intimation that the character of his occupation, or the character of his possession afforded him any immunity against the action which McConnell brought, or precluded an adjudication of the merits of the title upon which he relied for recovery. See also *Dreux v. Kennedy* (12 Rob. La. R., 502), in which the question is considered at length, and with great ability and research, and *Osborn v. The Bank of the United States* (19 Wheat., 738), in which the same principle is applied by Marshall, C. J., upon a bill brought by the bank against Osborn as auditor of the State of Ohio, in the Circuit Court of the United States, where the State itself could not be made a party defendant.

The principal case relied upon in opposition to these views, in fact the only one brought to our attention in which it is held that an action against an army officer in occupancy of premises cannot be maintained, is that of *People v. Ambracht* (11 Abbott Pr. R., 97). That was an action of ejectment brought by the State of New York against Ambracht (who was an ordnance sergeant of the Army of the United States), for the recovery of a strip of land lying adjacent to Fort Ontario. In the opinion in that case the general rule already adverted to, that a mere servant of another has no such possession as will subject him to the action, is applied, and the qualification of the rule itself seems not to have been noticed. It is there held too that, as the United States cannot be directly sued, so they cannot be indirectly sued in the person of their agents or officers by the owner of the estate for its recovery, the converse of which had already been established, as we think, by the cases of *Meigs v. McClung's lessee*, and *Wilcox v. Jackson* (*supra*), to which may be added the recent case of *Grisar v. McDowell* (6 Wallace, S. C. U. S., 363), when the defendant McDowell was in the occupation as an officer of the Army of the United States, commanding the military department of California, and as such an officer entered upon the possession of the premises previous to the commencement of this action, and has ever since held them under the order of the Secretary of War as part of the public property of the United States reserved for military purposes, "and in which judgment in favor of the defendant was rendered only upon the merits of the case and upon the ascertained superiority of the title of the United States (under the reservation made by President Fillmore and the decree of the Circuit Court of May, 1865) over that of the city of San Francisco, under whom the plaintiff claimed to recover in the action.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded for a new trial July 11.

THE PRUSSIAN STAFF.

LIEUTENANT VINCENT of the British Army has translated the reports sent from Berlin to Paris by Baron Stoffel, the French military attaché at the former capital, shortly prior to the late war. Speaking of the efficiency of the Prussian Staff, the Baron says:

"It is useless to conceal it; it must one day come upon us as an appalling truth. The Prussian Staff is the first in Europe; ours cannot be compared to it. 'The more I see of it and the more opportunity I have of comparing it with our own,' he proceeds, 'the more forcibly am I struck with our own inferiority. I do not for a minute mean to deny that France possesses staff officers whose abilities are equal to those of the most capable officer in the Prussian staff corps. But the latter does not contain any officers of mediocre ability; and how many have we, on the other hand, whose education has been more than insufficient? How many do we not find who can hardly read a military map, who have no knowledge of the manoeuvres of the different arms, who have never studied modern campaigns, and who, indeed—for we saw that it was the case in the Italian campaign of 1859—are unable to choose the camping ground fit for a brigade of infantry or a regiment of cavalry? Here we find nothing of that kind. Such officers would not be admitted into the staff corps, or, at any rate, they would be expelled therefrom as soon as their inefficiency showed itself. With us the recruiting of the staff corps is left entirely to the issue of a single examination passed at the age of twenty-one, as we take the greatest majority from those cadets who pass first out of the military school of St. Cyr. Honestly, have we in the successful passing of this one examination, the smallest guarantee of the clear judgment, of the hard-working disposition, of the zeal, ability, and military

qualifications which, according to the Prussian system, are necessary for the service which admits of 'no mediocrity'? Nevertheless, these young men are appointed staff officers, and remain so till the day of their retirement. If after their exit from school, they do not show the smallest taste for a military life, and if they give themselves up to idleness and live in ignorance, what does it matter? We entrust during war those functions which demand the utmost activity, the greatest judgment, and the most extensive knowledge, to these officers alike incapable and disgusted with the service.

"I repeat that in Prussia idleness and mediocrity are considered totally inexcusable amongst the officers of the staff. Speaking alone of physical capabilities, does one expect to find there as in France officers unable to ride three miles at full gallop? I am well acquainted with everything connected with the Prussian Staff, and I declare that General von Moltke would immediately dismiss any officer of that branch who was not a thoroughly good rider. He himself sets the example by riding every day."

The author then proceeds to comment on the minute attention paid in Prussia to the perfection of the smallest details connected with the organization of the army, that most important branch of military administration in which we are by no means as yet perfect, and without which the Prussians would never have gained the rapid series of victories which enabled them to overthrow the French in the wonderful manner in which they did. He says, "It is the continual application of the maxim left by Frederick the Great to his successors, '*Il faut que la Prusse soit toujours en vedette*.'" (Prussia must always be on sentry). He then proceeds to censure the bad habit of keeping a number of officers during the best years of their lives confined to an office desk in the bureau of the headquarter staff occupied with office work, which every intelligent non-commissioned officer would do just as well.

The Prussians are perfectly astonished at the manner in which the French Staff is organized, and refuse to understand how the simple fact of having passed a good final examination at the military college can make an efficient staff officer, and they refuse to believe in a staff officer who can neither ride several miles at full gallop, nor speak at least one foreign language, who has never commanded either a company, a regiment, or a battalion.

A CURIOUS correspondence has been originated in the London *Times* by a recent unsuccessful attempt to perform the feat of swimming across the British Channel; references have been made to the greatest swimming feats on record, among others, to the successful effort of Lord Byron to swim across the Hellespont. The poet, it appears, had a competitor and a companion on the occasion. Sir Thomas Pausley writes to our London contemporary as follows: "The Mr. Ekenhead mentioned by Lord Byron as having swum the Hellespont, was, I believe, a lieutenant in the *Salsette* frigate, commanded by Captain Bathurst (afterwards killed at Navarino), in which ship Byron was then taking a passage. I also believe Byron and Mr. Ekenhead swam the strait together. All readers of 'Childe Harold' will remember the beautiful description of a man-of-war, Canto II. xvii, beginning—'He that sailed upon the dark blue sea.' This was the *Salsette*. Captain Bathurst commanded the *Genoa*, 80, at Navarino, when he was killed."

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. O. Pierce, Boston, Mass., has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Machine since 1859, without repairs, earning from \$12 to \$15 a week, making men's clothing. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

BIRTH.

UPHAM.—At Camp Apache, Arizona, September 7, 1872, the wife of Lieutenant F. K. Uphem, First Cavalry, of a son.

DIED.

REMSEN.—On Saturday, September 21, at 44 Fifth avenue, after a brief illness, WM. R. REMSEN, son of Henry R. Remsen, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, September 24, at 10:30 o'clock, in Dr. Hutton's church on Washington square, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the family vault in Greenwood.

Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., New York, September 23, 1872.—Company orders, No. 4. The commandant has the sad duty of announcing the death of William K. Remsen, of this company. The members of the company will assemble at the armory in civilian's clothes, white gloves, and crape on left arm, on Tuesday, September 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their late lamented comrade.

By order of
F. W. BACON, First Sergeant. Captain RICHARDSON.
At a meeting of the Tenth Company and the associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., held at the Armory, on Monday evening, September 23, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God in His all-wise and beneficent providence hath seen fit to remove suddenly from among us by death, while yet in the very flush of youth, our late beloved fellow-soldier and esteemed friend, William K. Remsen; be it

Resolved, That we convey to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad bereavement. The sudden and premature death of Mr. Remsen is to all of us a great personal loss, and will cause a void which we shall find impossible to fill, he having become endeared to us by a long and constant connection with the company.

Resolved, That while we mourn with those who mourn, we shall always cherish a pleasant recollection of his warm attachment to the company, and how he inspired us with admiration and love as a soldier, true gentleman and warm friend.

Resolved, That the company-room be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased comrade, entered upon our minutes, and published in the New York journals.

D. COMYN MORAN, DAVID B. OGDEN,
CHARLES WINTER, HENRY F. EGGLESTON,
FRANCIS L. LELAND, Committee.

SMITHER.—Near Georgetown, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1872, ADA, daughter of First Lieutenant Robert G. and Mary E. Smither, of the U. S. Army, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

TROWBRIDGE.—In Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, September 26, PHILIP BAIGHAM, infant son of Clara W. B. and Major C. Fred. Trowbridge, U. S. Army.

CUSHING.—At Williamsport, Md., on September 23, LOUISA, daughter of Mattie W. and Captain H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery, aged two months.